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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

WORLD UNIVERSITY WINS APPROVAL AT EDUCATION PARLEY

San Francisco Conference Also
Backs International Library
Service and Student Exchange

Schoolmen From Sixty Nations
Pledge Fight on Illiteracy—
N. E. A. Now in Session

The National Education Association opened its convention today, and will hold its sessions simultaneously with the World Conference on Education, until July 6. Mayor John L. Davie of Oakland greeted the delegates in behalf of the city, and W. C. Wood, California's State Superintendent of Instruction, on behalf of the State. In response, Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, pointed out the vast growth in the organization since it met last in San Francisco, eight years ago. High school enrollment has increased 100 per cent, he said. Two-thirds of the children of America must have an eighth grade diploma before leaving school for work; the school system is being taken out of the grasp of politics; but, greatest of all, it was pointed out, is the step the schools of the nations are taking to promote world peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—Definite agreement has been reached on five distinct proposals by delegates to the World Conference on Education. They mark five-mile posts in education's march toward world peace. They are as practical as the blackboards and the desks and the text books of the world's schools. First of these is that for the formation of a World Federation of Educational Associations; the second, the establishment of a world university; the third, a proposal for a world library service; fourth, plans for international exchange of students; the fifth is a world-wide fight against illiteracy.

Favorable action was taken by the International Co-operation group on the constitution for a proposed world organization of educators, according to the Chinese plan, which was presented officially Saturday morning by Mr. P. W. Kuo, head of the Chinese delegation. Introductory to the presentation of the constitution the group accepted a general resolution introduced by C. H. Williams of the University of Missouri to the effect that immediate steps be taken for the formation of a world federation of educational associations, the first step in this direction to be the appointment of five members, with an additional advisory member from each delegation not represented on the main committee, and that this committee report to the group conference at the earliest possible moment, definite plans for the formation of this federation, including the preparation of a constitution and bylaws."

To Cultivate World Amity

The Kuo committee subsequently was referred to this committee with the recommendation that it make slight modifications and report it out for favorable action. The committee to which has been intrusted the task of laying the preliminary foundations for this, the first world organization of teachers are Dr. Chas. H. Williams, University of Missouri; E. J. Sainsbury, president of the National Union of Teachers, England and Wales; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University, Nanking, China; Dr. M. Sawayanagi of the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, and Dr. Rompilio Ortega, director of the Central Normal School, Honduras.

Four purposes will dominate the work of this proposed organization: First, to cultivate international good will; second, to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises; third, to serve as a clearing house of international educational information; fourth, to carry out decisions passed by the world conference on education and the proposed executive council of the world federation of educational associations.

World University

Simultaneously with the action of the international co-operation group in moving toward a union of the world's pedagogues, the Conference on the Dissemination of Education Information was debating the pros and cons of a proposed world university. In the end a resolution was adopted which will recommend to the plenary session of the conference that work be begun at once upon a university of all nations. Just where it will be located, who will attend, who teach and what, and from whence will come the money—these are undetermined questions. Here, however, is the gist of the proposal:

First, a world university will be established.

Second, that it be composed of a student body of faculty whose members shall come from every nation, race and country, and that this university shall have for a special function the study of international and inter-racial questions and the relation of education to these questions.

Third, that the students and faculty be selected by the best educational methods of selection.

Fourth, that a commission be appointed which shall investigate the above proposal and recommend a plan of procedure at the earliest possible time.

The vote in favor of the proposal was unanimous.

Hard upon the heels of this proposal came another, of almost equal significance, advocating a world library bureau. China, again to the fore, had now adopted.

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Russian Wanderers of the Seas Finally Landed at San Francisco

United States Army Transport Brings in Remnant of Once Powerful "White Guard"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (AP)—A nomadic band of about 500 Russian immigrants, refugees on Far Eastern seas since October, 1921, sailed through the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco Bay yesterday.

They enjoy the distinction of being the only quota of foreigners transported to the United States on an army transport—the Merritt—under the protection of the American flag.

They include a remnant of the Russian White Guard which fought against the Red Army long after Communistic control was entrenched. Their loyalty to the Imperial Russian Government outlived the Tsar's regime. They were forced to flee from Vladivostok when Japanese troops were withdrawn from that city in 1921.

The original expedition, numbering about 9000 refugees, was commanded by Admiral Stark, an officer of the

old Russian navy, and cast off from Russian shores in nine ships flying the imperial Russian flag.

Eight thousand landed at Gensan, Korea, where many starved. The remainder are represented by the cargo carried by the Merritt.

Refused a landing at the principal ports of China and Japan, the wanderers finally cruised to Manila, where Governor-General Wood obtained permission to have them numbered among the immigration quota, subject to the usual entrance tests.

In the party are a number of orphan boys, formerly cadets at the imperial Russian military school, and a number of women who enjoyed high standing in the old Russian nobility.

The ships in which they started were part of the Russian Navy and were offered for sale at Manila, but the proffer found no takers.

AIR FORCE HOLDS ANNUAL PAGEANT

Exhibitions of Flying at Hendon Witnessed by British Royalty —Gathering a Great Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—Experts who can recognize types of airplanes by the noise they make, men attracted mainly by a brave spectacle, and women to whom a fashion parade is of absorbing interest were unanimous in voting Saturday's annual pageant of the Royal Air Force a great success. Before midday a stream of vehicles sped to Hendon, so that when the King—chief of the air force—the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York and other royal personages arrived on the scene the airrome contained some 80,000 to 90,000 spectators.

Not that this represents the sum total of all who saw at least parts of the program. On the hilltops nearby, owners of meadows reaped a silver harvest by charging admission to their lands overlooking the enclosure. Their patrons, of course, were denied a view of many things. They did not see the winner of the landing competition drift down to the prescribed area more in the manner of a helicopter than of an airplane and they did not see the low bombing or the parade of machines which the public had not been privileged to view before. They did see exciting aerial combats, "instructional aerobatics" and formation flying in which 10 planes divided into two flights and maneuvered in close formation with the precision of gunners on parade.

New Types of Aircraft

Just as the royal party entered the grounds the competitors in the Stand and Avro race whirred by overhead. A machine from Netheravon, flown by a flying officer, F. E. Bond, was in front when the 12-mile course was completed and he, amid hearty applause that he could not have heard above the roar of his engine, was first to execute the flying finish past the royal box. Prior to this, two officers from Farnborough had won the photography competition and immediately afterward the same air station gained another success in the landing test.

The most impressive event was the first appearance of some new types of aircraft, ranging from long-distance bombers, with engines of 1000 horsepower, to the tiny "Wren," which weighs less than 150 pounds and is equipped with a 34-horsepower engine. This little "bus" captures everyone's imagination. There was a murmur of sympathy when it seemed loath to leave the ground and a generous measure of handclapping when the "little deer"—so the ladies called it—floated down after circling the airrome one or twice.

ROLAND W. BOYDEN RESIGNS IN FRANCE

Colonel Logan Succeeds Mr. Boyden as American Observer on Reparation Commission

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 2—Roland W. Boyden, American observer on the reparation commission, has presented his resignation. The reason is understood to be purely personal and to have no political significance. The United States will continue to interest itself in the work of the commission. Indeed the name of the successor to Mr. Boyden has already been mentioned. It is that of Col. James A. Logan Jr., collaborator with Mr. Boyden, who is already in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Both Mr. Boyden and Colonel Logan have been sitting with the commission, virtually since its organization under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The latter was one of the economic experts attached to the American peace commission and is thoroughly versed in all details of questions coming before the commission.

Whether an assistant will be named to Colonel Logan has not been indicated. Both officials have been maintained at the expense of the United States, but their staff of 21 persons has been provided for at the commission's expense.

Mr. Boyden was appointed from Beverly, Mass., where he had had a considerable legal practice as well as banking and other connections. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1885 and from the Harvard Law School in 1888. Appointed originally to the commission with the expectation that he would become an official member upon ratification of the peace treaty, Mr. Boyden's status, upon refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty, was made that of an unofficial observer sitting in an advisory capacity with the commission, a status which was renewed by the Harding Administration soon after its induction into office.

In addition to his service with the commission, he has acted from time to time on financial missions and with other economic committees, although his duties related primarily to questions before the reparation commission, with especial reference to the costs of the American army of occupation, shipping matters, Austrian and other relief subjects and the effect of reparation payments on foreign exchange.

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Parasitic Animal Work in Canada

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GRAND JURY FINDS FOUR TRUE BILLS IN FULLER CASES

Sealed Indictments Are Returned in the Bucketting In- vestigation

NEW YORK, July 2—The federal grand jury, conducting a further inquiry into the affairs of E. M. Fuller & Co., bankrupt brokers who recently pleaded guilty to bucketting orders, today returned four sealed indictments.

Grand jury action followed a long conference of Assistant United States Attorneys Joyce and Miller with the four authors of the case who yesterday seized papers declared to be material to the case from the baggage of Mrs. Nellie Sheehan McGee, former wife of W. F. Miller's partner, W. F. McGee. Mrs. McGee arrived from Europe yesterday on

STEAMSHIPS RACE FOR PORTS WITH IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

Thousands Pour Into New York as New Fiscal Year Opens Gates Once More

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—All along the seacoast of the United States thousands of immigrants are landing, as the beginning of the fiscal year, with its opening of new quotas to every nation, comes once more.

More than 2000 aliens, representing 45 countries, passed through the hands of examining inspectors at Ellis Island yesterday. Altogether nearly 15,000 persons arrived in the port on Sunday, all of whom had to have at least a preliminary examination by immigration officials. This number includes the crews of the vessels, all 4000 of whom, according to law, must be inspected before landing.

This morning was carried on 12 ocean liners, which sailed into the harbor in the early hours of the morning. A race between 10 of these steamships in the Ambrose Channel ended in all

of them entering the harbor within six minutes after midnight.

Nearly 6000 steerage passengers, all of whom will have to be taken to Ellis Island in the next two days, entered the harbor on the steamships. Many of them were turned back from Ellis Island last year.

Possibly 4000 immigrants traveling third class will arrive at New York today, and immigration officials estimate that 50,000 persons will have been dealt with by them before the month of July is over. Today 2243 aliens will be passed through.

For the first three days of the month arrivals by countries include:

United Kingdom, 3308; Russia, 2086;

Italy, 1779; Sweden, 960; Greece, 649;

Turkey, 472; Africa, 53; Holland, 59;

Germany, 422; Austria, 155.

Thus far only seven persons are

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FRENCH SOLDIERS PARTIALLY OCCUPY THE KRUPP WORKS

Frankfort Surrounded by Occupied Territory as the Result of French Military Moves

Raymond Poincaré's Definition of Ruhr Policy Awaited in London—Situation Acute

France has seized the Krupp works at Essen in part or in whole and the city of Frankfort is surrounded by occupied territory as the result of military moves.

It comes at a moment when there is great indignation in Paris at the alleged intimidation of France by Great Britain, which for three weeks has waited for an answer to its questionnaire seeking a precise definition from Raymond Poincaré of his policy in the Ruhr. Britain wants a written reply so as to place France on record. France desires to make its reply orally. There the question rests. But with each day's delay the situation grows in seriousness and on settlement of this apparently trivial point hangs the future of the entente.

BERLIN, July 2 (AP)—The Krupp Works at Essen were partially occupied by the French yesterday, according to an Essen dispatch to the Zeitung am Mittag, and work ceased in the departments affected.

So far as is known in German quarters the sections occupied comprise so far only the foundries, the boiler works, the electric plant and the locomotive and car construction departments.

It is not known whether the occupation is temporary, for the purpose of making requisitions, adds the dispatch, or if it is to be continued indefinitely.

pleasure to Downing Street it would be ridiculous to suggest. Attempts have been made to obtain straight answers to a few straight questions concerning the French aims and objects in the Ruhr—this with the view of finding a basis for a solution of the problem of inter-allied co-operation—and its failure will erect a formidable barrier against such progress.

Policy Is Self-Centered

Even the most Francophile critic must admit that the French policy is absolutely self-centered. Other nations cannot share M. Poincaré's professed indifference to an absolute collapse of Germany nor can they ignore the pressing need of the reconstitution of a prosperous Central Europe. The world today is primarily suffering from the French claim that it should be provided with an avenue of escape from an impasse which it itself has created, and which should be treatable without a loss of national pride. That in plain language is the meaning of the demand that the Germans shall cease passive resistance as a preliminary to negotiations, which on the face of it should offer a fair chance of settlement.

At Lausanne the principal remaining obstacle to an agreement is the currency in which the coupons of the Ottoman debt is payable. It is admitted that the Turkish proposition to pay French francs instead of sterling represents a loss of about two-thirds to bondholders and under ordinary circumstances it ought not to be even considered.

The powers, however, jettisoned interests greater than those of currency during the conference, and while the British Government is unable to sacrifice the rights of British bondholders, it is an open secret that it is prepared to effect another compromise such as omitting a definite settlement from the treaty, in order to achieve peace in the Near East. This Paris will not admit, the deadlock continues.

French Sultan Desired

Tangier and the Saar represent problems too complex to be adequately summarized here. Briefly put, France desires to secure a predominant position in Tangier by proposing that the Sultan of Morocco, who is a vassal of the French Republic, shall nominally govern the city by a statute elaborated by France in agreement with Britain and Spain. These latter powers favor complete internationalization. The conference now sitting in London is one of experts only, who are charged with an elaborate basis for diplomatic negotiation, and the general opinion in official circles is that they will not succeed in finding an acceptable formula.

Of the Saar controversy, perhaps the less said at this juncture the better. The British decision to arraign the Administration before the League Council naturally aroused considerable resentment in France, but the manner in which the governing commission has become the mere agent of the French Government is an open scandal, and failure to regularize the situation would both perpetuate a dangerous spot in Europe and render a league of its own to be regarded as an independent international body.

It is evident, therefore, that the continent is passing through an anxious period and considerable anxiety must remain until these various questions are satisfactorily disposed of. One of the greatest dangers of the moment is lest an attempt should be made to play off one difficulty against another, to make a concession here in exchange for a concession there. These matters, all individually important, call

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Street, 6:30. New England Amateur Rowing Association: executive committee, Union Boat Club, 8:30. Dedication of the "Little Church on Wheels," Huntington Avenue circus grounds, 7:30. Municipal lawn tennis championship tournament, Franklin Field courts, 5:30. Porter Piano forte Summer School: Recital by Minnie C. Wolk, Huntington Chambers Hall, 20 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Theaters

Kelth's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Majestic—Circus Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15. Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Hub Journalists Club: Opening of annual convention, United States Hotel, 9:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

TONIGHT. WNAC (Boston)—8:30, stories and music for children. WGI (Medford Hillside)—8:30, weather forecast, market reports, 6:30. "Just Boy," from American Boy Magazine, 8:30. WBZ (Springfield)—8:30, vacation hints, 8:15. "What Men Are Wearing," 8:35. concert, 9:15. Bedtime story, 9:25, a few minutes before bed. WJZ (New York City)—7:45, Harper's Bazaar fashion talk, 8:15. The Outlook Literary talk, 9:15. "Dames and Their Wives" (Troy, N. Y.)—10, concert; "Papermaking," reading, "Madam Butcher."

"Pops" Program for Tonight

ITALIAN PROGRAM. Italian Royal March, Gabetti Overture to "Norma," Bellini Camilla Gavotte, Jacchini Fantasia, Madam Butterfly, Puccini Overture to "La Bohème," Del Destino, Preludio to "Aida," Verdi Faust, Il Trovatore, Introduction to "Otello," Rigoletto, "Italy," Casella Legende, Trocool Hymn to the Sun from Mascagni

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for settlement on their individual merits.

No Justification Found for Threats to Put End to Entente

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 2—Great indignation is expressed in high French circles at the policy of intimidation rightly or wrongly attributed by British newspaper writers to the British Government. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has had the opportunity, for long conversations with half a dozen leading diplomatic authorities and finds no justification for the threats now emitted which, if carried into effect, must put an end to the Entente. There have been many crises in recent years, but none so grave, so inexcusable in its possibilities as that which would open were England, now to begin a policy of menaced.

With special knowledge of the ambassadorial attitude, however, the Monitor correspondent is able to state that no justification for the stories of a British ultimatum is yet to be found in anything that has been officially hinted. At present it may be assumed that there is much exaggeration, but the fact is that the British Government is not altogether displeased at the talk of ultimatum on the eve of beginning again the negotiations on reparations with France. This is all part of the traditional diplomatic moves. Unfortunately if there is really a definite settlement from the treaty, in order to frighten France the results will be disappointing.

France Resents Bullying

There is nothing which France resents more than bullying. If the whole world ranged itself against France, it would only make the French more determined not to yield, because there would be fear of national humiliation. Whether the British Government takes a decisive step this week or not, it will be seen that a most dangerous situation is arising. There may be determined within the next few days the relations of France and England for a generation.

The possibility of friendship may turn on the negotiations now opening. Either there will be an improvement or there will be danger of a smash at no distant date. These circumstances make it necessary to observe the utmost discretion and to decline to join in the chorus of mischief makers who are now raising their voices loudly regardless of the results of methods of vituperation. Even on the question whether France should submit answers to the British questionnaire in writing or orally there is an attempt to raise a first-class quarrel.

It is true France prefers an oral exchange of views, while England demands a written reply. But it is preposterous and incredible that two countries should become bad friends on such an absurdly small and secondary point. It is a strange indication of how certain imaginations have been inflamed when a cause of rupture is seen even in the French suggestion, but until the views can be adjusted, it would be better not to crystallize them on paper.

British Plan Outlined

This remark, whether wise or foolish, throws the critics of France into fury. It is alleged that France is endeavoring to evade British questions. What France is anxious to do is to avoid clear opposition of the Allies on essential matters.

The British plan of action, if the French reply is unsatisfactory is declared to be:

Stanley Baldwin may make a statement of policy expressing his belief in a settlement to be effected on certain lines. This would, it is thought, isolate France.

2. England would be prepared to act separately and come into a special arrangement with Germany, with a view to obtaining sufficient payment to cover British payments to the United States. Germany would naturally be glad of the opportunity of lining up with England.

3. England, and it is said in some quarters, the United States also, may demand an early settlement with France of unfunded debts.

The most casual consideration of such a statement, which whether well founded or not, is significant, demonstrates that Europe is on the verge of decisive events. But concerning the chances of British hostility displayed in such a fashion it would be better for the present to reserve judgment.

Belgians Take Hostages

BY SPECIAL CABLE

BRUSSELS, July 2—As the result of the explosion Saturday on or near a bridge over the Rhine in the Belgian zone, in a train which was carrying Belgian soldiers returning to Belgium on leave, the Belgian authorities have taken 20 hostages. Shops and places of entertainment are closed and tramways and motors are forbidden in Duisburg and Crefeld districts. No one is allowed out between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. The authorities have decided to put a hostage chosen from among German officials hostage to the occupation on all trains circulating in the Belgian zone.

Occupation Zone Extended

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The big city of Frankfort, on the edge of the Mayence bridgehead, now is surrounded by occupied territory through French military moves, being completely cut off from unoccupied Germany, it is announced in the latest advices.

To the north, in the Ruhr, French infantry and cavalry have occupied Schwerte, near Aarsberg, on the Ruhr, and other troops are on their way to Hagen in the same neighborhood.

POSTAL CLERKS SEEK INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2 (AP)—A nation-wide movement for increased wages for postal clerks was announced at the annual outing and convention of the Rhode Island Federation of postal clerks of that city yesterday. Thomas F. Maher, of Providence, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the national organization, outlined the plans contemplated by the association. Among the objectives to be sought by the group from the Sixty-Eighth Congress are increased wages, increases in annuity pay and liberalization of the retirement law. John F. Walsh of Woonsocket was elected president of the state gathering.

WOMEN URGE JAIL FOR BOOTLEGERS

Placard Campaign for Law Enforcement Taken Up in Everett

"Awake, citizens, awake! Is Everett a bootleggers' paradise? In 1922 not one went to jail. Only two paid fines over \$100. Light fines have failed. It is time for jail sentences."

A banner with this wording was hung out this morning in Everett Square. Similar banners were also put up in Medford Square, Melrose and Wakefield by women under the direction of the special law enforcement committee of the Allied Organizations for Massachusetts, which plans to placard law enforcement conditions in all sections of the State as fast as surveys can be made.

This state-wide crusade was opened last week in Malden. The committee reports that on the day following the hanging of the banner the police made a highly successful liquor raid in a house near the poster.

In its report on the opening of the campaign, the committee says:

The consolidated survey of the cities of Malden, Everett, Wakefield, Melrose and Medford, which comprise the First Eastern Middlesex District, with a total population of 161,242, shows that the poison liquor gang has escaped with very limited, if any punishment. Only two bootleggers were actually sent to jail during the entire year of 1922.

In these cities, too, only one out of four paid a fine of over \$100 for the same period.

During this time, when bootleggers were apparently running scot-free, drunkenness steadily increased.

The practice of light fines, in the opinion of the committee, has proved a dismal failure, in fact, it is termed the "cheapest kind of a patty license system."

CHURCH ON WHEELS TO BE DEDICATED

A miniature church built on an automobile chassis and equipped with a loud-speaking radio set in addition to its regular preacher will be dedicated at the Huntington Avenue circus grounds tonight at 7:30.

It is called the "Little Church on Wheels." Its minister is William H. Morgan, a painter. It is owned by The Little Church on Wheels, Inc., with the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, as president.

For some time past, Mr. and Mrs.

Morgan have given their spare time to conducting services from an automobile. These open-air services proved so popular that the "Little Church on Wheels" was built. Meetings will be conducted on three weekday evenings, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. On Sunday, the radio will broadcast the service from some local church.

PRISON SENTENCES COMMUTED FOR 959

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30 (Special) —Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina, has commuted the terms of 959 convicts at the state prison to indeterminate sentences. Prisoners who have served less than one-half of their remaining time taken off. Those who have served more than one-half have a third of the remainder taken off. This action is a part of the Governor's prison reform program recently announced when corporal punishment was abolished. The commutations constituted the largest number ever granted by a North Carolina Governor, during a four-year term of office.

Governor Morrison has urged the strikers to abolish flogging in their prison camps and announced that he stands ready to place all county prisoners under indeterminate sentences in order to inspire better discipline without corporal punishment by giving hope of reward.

STATE INVESTIGATES BANNED STOCK SALE

Sale of stock of the Mutual Divide after it had been banned under the Massachusetts blue-sky law, was the issue heard today before the State Department of Public Utilities.

The stock was floated by George L. Ware, a Boston stock broker, and was proscribed under the law on the ground that required information has not been filed. Mr. Ware appeared before the commission today in connection with the charge that John C. Stomets, a broker, had carried some of the stock on his books and dealt in it.

In Lawrence, the situation has not changed and the force is far from complete or efficient. In Andover only six operators reported today.

In Rhode Island the situation was reported improving, 59 new operators having been added to the forces. There are persistent attempts to bring the company and the operators together.

The strikers in Rhode Island, however, assert that they are preventing the company from giving the service needed and demanded by the public and that public opinion has been toward their side as it is realized that telephone operating is skilled work, and that volunteers and new employees are inefficient and incompetent.

In Pawtucket "fairly satisfactory" service is reported by the company, with nine more operators in service than Saturday. The strikers say their forces are intact.

In Springfield, the company reports a steady improvement in service. They take all places on the switchboards are taken, but many of them by new operators. Restricted service is still necessary.

In Worcester, both sides are claiming victory. No disorders are reported. Worcester Typographical Union sent Mayor Peter F. Sullivan a petition asking him to bring about arbitration on the problems in Worcester.

ICE PRICE REDUCED PENDING INQUIRY

Through the activities of the special Massachusetts Commission on the necessities of life, the Highland Ice Company of West Roxbury has agreed to reduce its price from 60 cents per 100 pounds to 50 cents, the general level, pending investigation by the West Roxbury Citizens' Association.

Protest against this price was made to the commission by the association. The president of the company contended that the price was fair and asked that the citizens investigate. At the proposal of the commission, however, the reduction was agreed upon pending the inquiry, which will be carried forward immediately.

Most of the immigrants admitted here were from the British Isles and northern Europe. Only a small percentage were rejected. Most of those admitted had previously applied, but had been rejected because of full quotas.

The staff at Ellis Island, under the direction of Maj. Henry H. Curran, who assumed office yesterday as Commissioner of Immigration, disposed of the crowds with efficiency and dispatch, although the number arriving was nearly double that of the same date last year. On July 1, 1921, 3238 immigrants applied for admission and were dealt with by 40 inspectors. On July 1, 1922, 5971 immigrants were handled by a staff of 34 inspectors, including four lent by other immigration offices.

The most casual consideration of such a statement, which whether well founded or not, is significant, demonstrates that Europe is on the verge of decisive events. But concerning the chances of British hostility displayed in such a fashion it would be better for the present to reserve judgment.

Detroit Receives 500 Aliens

DETROIT, Mich., July 2—Five hundred foreigners were admitted yesterday to the United States through Black Rock.

Although Sunday was a busy day, the rush was not so great as to prevent expeditious handling of prospective citizens. Officials estimated that more than 300 had entered.

Most of the immigrants admitted here were from the British Isles and northern Europe. Only a small percentage were rejected. Most of those admitted had previously applied, but had been rejected because of full quotas.

The immigrants arriving yesterday were said to be of the best type. The long lines were an engrossing sight.

As each one filed before the examining inspector, apprehension, hope, pleading and despair seemed to be simultaneously depicted on his face. Many of the hands that presented passports and credentials quivered tremulously.

At least half the Italian immigrants carried bird cages, most of them of fantastic shape, containing canaries and other songbirds. Many clasped well-wrapped violins, guitars and mandolins. One middle-aged Italian was seen carrying three guitars, one wrapped in bright green, another in red, and the third in cerulean blue.

A large contingent of Russians arrived from Constantinople, among them not a few men wearing uniforms. In the latter group was Vladimir Starodubtsev, a Russian colonel in the army of the Tsar, who

was seen carrying three guitars, one wrapped in bright green, another in red, and the third in cerulean blue.

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As each one filed before the examining inspector, apprehension, hope, pleading and despair seemed to be simultaneously depicted on his face. Many of the hands that presented passports and credentials quivered tremulously.

At least half the Italian immigrants carried bird cages, most of them of fantastic shape, containing canaries and other songbirds. Many clasped well-wrapped violins, guitars and mandolins. One middle-aged Italian was seen carrying three guitars, one wrapped in bright green, another in red, and the third in cerulean blue.

A large contingent of Russians arrived from Constantinople, among them not a few men wearing uniforms. In the latter group was Vladimir Starodubtsev, a Russian colonel in the army of the Tsar, who

was seen carrying three guitars, one wrapped in bright green, another in red, and the third in cerulean blue.

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PRIZE OF \$100,000 OFFERED FOR BEST WORLD PEACE PLAN

Edward W. Bok Ready to Pay Sum to "Any American" for Practical Co-operative Scheme

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia, Pa., has taken another and still greater step in "the Americanization of a one-time little Dutch boy," by offering a prize of \$100,000 to any American for "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations for the achievement and preservation of world peace."

Mr. Bok, former editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, who retired several years ago to devote his life and fortune to the public good, has just created the American Peace Award to bestow the funds.

The prize will be awarded in two parts of \$50,000 each, the first half for the "idea" itself and the balance when the United States Senate or the American people approve it. Today the policy committee, named by Mr. Bok to provide the conditions of the competition and to select a jury of award, opened offices at No. 342 Madison Avenue, the Canadian Pacific Building.

The Policy Committee

The policy committee is designated as follows:

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, now president of the American Bar Association.

Learned Hand, judge of the United States court for the southern district of New York since 1900.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, and an executive officer of the conference for progressive political action.

Esther Everett Lape, member in charge, writer, active supporter of Gifford Pinchot.

Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, state controller and judge of the Court of Appeals, now practising law in New York City.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the publisher of the New York Tribune, Inc.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now head of the American Construction Council.

Henry M. Stimson, former Secretary of War and United States attorney for the southern district of New York, now a practising lawyer.

Mcville E. Stone, former general manager, now counsellor, of The Associated Press.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the banker and active in the League of Women Voters.

The treasurer of the policy committee, Cornelius N. Bliss Jr.

The policy committee, after announcing that the exact conditions of the award will not be made public for several weeks, said:

"It has already been definitely agreed that the competition shall be open to every American," and that plans will have to be in probably not later than the middle of November. The personnel of the jury of award, which is to be quite separate from the personnel

of the policy committee, will be announced at some time before Sept. 1.

Jury of Award

On behalf of the committee it was said that every effort would be made to have the jury of award representative of the best judgment of the American people in all sections of the country and representative also of various recognized aspects of American opinion as to methods of participation in international affairs. The announcement concluded:

National organizations of every kind all over the country, with their state and local branches, are now being invited to co-operate in the project. A co-operative council for the American peace award is being formulated consisting of a delegate appointed or elected by each of the co-operating organizations.

An interesting feature of the award is that it is open to all, as well as individuals, and eligible to submit a plan and win the award.

Mr. Bok's real purpose in making the award is to give the American people, as a whole, a direct chance to express their own opinions for which they have not been able to find the answer through political avenues or through the efforts of interested special groups. It is a fitting time to do this because of the changing consciousness of our people upon matters international.

ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS RECIPROCITY BILL FOR BRITISH INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 2.—The text of the Reciprocity Bill, whereof notice was given to the Legislative Assembly for the July session by Dr. Govt., provides that any person domiciled in any British possession or territory or mandated territory shall receive the same rights and privileges regarding entry and residence in British India as is awarded by law and the administration of such possessions and territories to persons of Indian domicile.

The Governor-General is to appoint a committee of both houses of the Indian Legislature, of whom two-thirds are elected, to advise him on general questions of reciprocity.

The bill also provides for the establishment of an agency administering rules and penalties for contravention; the onus of proof that the entrant is not a member of the dominion, colony, or possession to lie on the person accused. This clause is counter to the first principles of British jurisprudence.

Sarda Canal, the gigantic irrigation scheme of the United Provinces, is now in full swing. The total mileage of the main canal is over 4500, with a further 1700 miles of drainage canal.

BOILERMAKERS TAKE BALLOT ON DISPUTE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2.—The boilermakers have decided to take a ballot on the plain question: "Are you in favor of continuing the dispute?" The ballot papers are returnable on July 9. A two-thirds majority is necessary to continue the strike.

The dispute is on the question of overtime and night shift. Work is now being much held up, especially on partly-built steamers ready for machinery. Vickers declined to recondition a large troop ship, being unable to give a guarantee when the work could be completed.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Constantinople

KOURBAN BAIRAM, one of the greater festivities of Islam, the tenth day of Zilhijah, will be observed in Constantinople on July 26. Turks in this city are making elaborate preparations for celebrating the feast. The principal streets will be decorated and triumphal arches erected in the courts of the chief mosques.

The Green Crescent Society, which is the Turkish Anti-Salon League, is urging the Angora Government to take measures to close all drinking places in Constantinople. The dry regime was supposed to come into force June 15 but the Turkish Ministry of the Interior postponed the enforcement of prohibition. There has been a good deal of criticism in Constantinople against the extravagance of the Turkish delegation to Lausanne. A well informed official in this city recently told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that no less than \$150,000 was spent by Ismet Pasha and his colleagues.

The American Club of Constantinople will observe Independence Day with public exercises and a banquet in Pera. Addresses will be given by Admiral Bristol, Consul-General Ravinder and Dr. Patrick, president of Constantinople College for Women. The American colony in Constantinople now numbers close on 500 persons.

A fine of \$300 has been assessed against Robert College the American school on the Bosphorus. The college is charged with having failed to register its foreign students and teachers. The fine came without any previous warning. Neither the American High Commission in Constantinople nor the Turkish Police noticed the directors of the college to register the religious and nationality of individual teachers and pupils. The Turkish police have advised the college that no teacher or student will be allowed to leave Constantinople until the fine has been paid.

Turkey is an agricultural country and one is constantly reminded by Angora newspapers that the Grand National Assembly is doing everything in its power to encourage agriculture. Just now the public is busily collecting the Government's share of all farm produce. It is a sober business and yet it has its amusing side. Recently an employee of an American school at Rumeli Hissar seeing that some of the grass before his door needed trimming began working on his lawn. While he was doing so four stalwart Turkish gendarmes ap-

peared on the scene and gravely announced that 12½ per cent of the "hay" belonged to the Angora treasury and must be paid in money or in kind.

The number of pilgrims making the hajj from Turkey to Mecca is increasing. During the war no Moslems from Constantinople were able to make the journey to the holy places. In the two years following the armistice less than 50 Turkish pilgrims landed at Jiddah. This year several thousand Turks will visit Mecca and Medina.

Turks are beginning to realize that the most severe tests of their new Government will come after peace is signed. Groups that have been breaking up into factions. This is the natural thing to expect for Turkey is not yet sufficiently advanced in self-government to submit to majority rule. Neither people nor rulers understand the meaning of democratic government. Under such conditions it will be possible for the Kemalist Government to provide for the internal development of the country. Few competent observers believe such to be possible. The most pressing needs of the country are the construction of roads and railways, the development of agriculture, the organization of banks, the opening of large numbers of elementary and secondary schools, the improvement of law courts, in a word, all those things which distinguish an enlightened and prosperous country. The Angora Government thinks that it can furnish all these with a minimum of foreign assistance. The Government will shortly be judged by its ability to rule the country in such a way as to secure economic development. This has always been one of Turkey's weakest points.

The Y. M. C. A. must get out of the

league, a graduate of the Turkish University recently remarked to the Monitor correspondent. "We Turks," he said "are through with your so-called international organizations. Henceforth all institutions that wish to remain in Turkey must be thoroughly nationalistic. It is impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to be pro-Turk and pro-Moslem, therefore it will have to clear out."

The United States naval forces will not be entirely withdrawn from the Bosphorus following the signing of peace. At least three destroyers will remain in Near Eastern waters until September. There are present 12 American naval craft in Constantinople. Last November there were 28 vessels of the United States Navy in the Straits.

SHIP REPAIRS HAMPERED

LONDON, July 2—Vickers, Ltd., has delayed orders for ship repairs in consequence of the boilermakers' strike.

FINE FOR DANCING

Special from Monitor Bureau

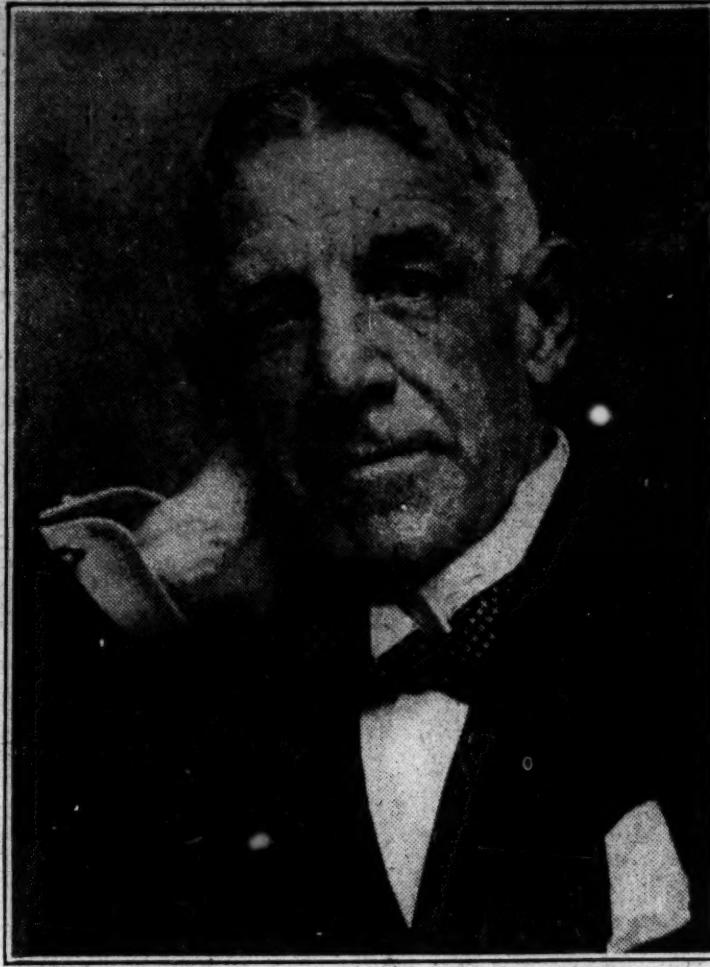
LONDON, June 15.—The Lithuanian Elta News Service announce that the actual state revenue, ordinary and extraordinary for February, 1923, amounts to litas 9,142,942.27. The balance in hand on Feb. 1 was litas 7,120,364.31, making a total of litas 16,263,306.78.

Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for February was litas 7,662,847.77, plus various amounts in treasury offices, making a total of litas 9,144,191.26. The balance in hand on March 1 was, therefore, litas 7,119,15.52. The value of the litas is approximately 10 cents.

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Promoter of Peace Plan



Photograph, C. Chandler, Philadelphia

Edward W. Bok
Who Has Offered a Prize of \$100,000 for the Most Practicable Plan for American Co-operation for Preservation of World Peace

Italy Gets Privileged Position in the Hedjaz

Rome, July 2

PRINCE HALIB LOTFALLAH, the first diplomatic representative of the State of Hedjaz in Europe and recently accredited Minister Plenipotentiary to Rome, after presenting his credentials to the King, had a conversation yesterday with Reza Mussolini, the Premier.

Prince Lotfallah stated that the relations between Italy and Arabia were excellent and the commencement of diplomatic relations, which is largely due to the personal initiative of Signor Mussolini, assures Italy of a privileged position in the new State.

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GROUP CONSOLIDATION FAVORED FOR NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS

Governors' Committee Says Boston & Maine and New Haven Should First Be Rehabilitated

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., July 2.—Consolidation of the railroads of the six northeastern states into a New England group, contingent upon a far-reaching readjustment of the financial condition of the two largest carriers, as opposed to amalgamation with trunk line railroads, is the fundamental recommendation of the committee appointed by the governors of the six states and headed by James J. Storrow, Boston banker, made here at a meeting of the chief executives.

The Storrow committee report has been awaited with wide interest. The exhaustive manner in which the committee had gone into the study of its subject, calling before it the expert and the informed on every angle of the railroad problem, emphasized the importance of its ultimate recommendations. The pressing need of a New England policy, in the light of the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, added significance.

Report Exhaustive

At the invitation of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, the executives of the several states gathered here. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, joined them. Presumably the meeting was for recreation. Actually, however, Mr. Storrow came before the executives today and presented to them a 10,000-word summary of his committee's 100,000-word report, which, in its entirety, he said, weighs 10 pounds and leaves little unrecorded concerning the railroad problem from the New England point of view.

The report first takes up existing rail and water transportation and its efficiency, proceeds to the various proposals for consolidation, and finally goes into definite details in advancing plans for the financial rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

New England, the report says, has 8135 miles of railroads with a total capitalization of \$976,919,743. Gross earnings in 1922 were \$288,961,226, as the report says, adding other statistics as to condition. It is noted that business growth in New England has been less rapid than in any other section of the United States and the committee urges "some constructive action to give our industrial development a fresh impetus." The report discusses the water transportation facilities of New England and declares that the merchants and manufacturers of the section "have not yet fully taken advantage of the recently enhanced importance of our water-rail routes."

Condition of Roads

The report takes up the several roads separately, stating their respective conditions. It finds the Boston & Maine and New Haven in urgent need of change, and asserts that the Boston & Albany, Bangor & Aroostook and Maine, Central are in generally satisfactory condition.

Turning to the various plans for consolidation that have been proposed, the committee gives each a broad discussion. Trunk-line consolidation it rejects on the ground that it would eliminate competition among the trunk lines for New England, westbound business and imperil differentials existing in favor of New England through the northern gateways. The committee asserts that the only argument for trunk-line control which has been put forward and is really in the interests of New England's welfare, is the financial argument. This, it avers, can be met under a New England system.

A compact railroad system such as would exist under the proposed New England consolidation, the report continues, "would involve a minimum of evils and would produce a maximum of benefits possible." The committee, however, holds that such a consolidation is neither advisable nor equitable until each of the two major roads of the section shall have been rehabilitated to a point of showing capability of producing financial and operating results with restored credits.

Plan of Reconstruction

That this end may be attained, the committee submits a comprehensive plan of reconstruction. For the New Haven it proposes a voluntary reorganization without recourse to receivership, involving scaling down of the New Haven bonds by \$76,000,000, the bondholders to take in exchange a new 5 per cent preferred stock, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1927. The stockholders would be asked to raise a total of \$15,000,000 in cash by buying or inducing others to buy common stock. The old par value of \$100 would be abolished.

State co-operation is urged in the matter of taxes, abating to the roads enough to meet any deficit in fixed charges. If this state help is to be given, it is proposed that the control and management of the company shall be vested in trustees, two to be appointed by Connecticut, one by Rhode Island, and two by Massachusetts. In the event of state trusteeship, the committee expresses the opinion that the Federal Government also should co-operate, at least to the extent of reducing its present rate of interest on loans made to the New Haven from 6 to 4 per cent.

With regard to the Boston & Maine the committee finds the road in a weak condition. It has a deficit after fixed charges for the first four months of this year, and has heavy maturities coming due during the next 12 years. Many additional freight cars are needed. To carry the road through this period, the committee proposed that holders of \$46,000,000 in bonds soon maturing assent to extension for 12 years. In respect of taxes and trusteeship, the committee makes proposals similar to those made for the New Haven.

Motor Truck Competition

The committee touches on the question of motor truck competition, declaring that "the railroads are subject to what amounts to state subsidized truck competition." The report adds that "we are not arguing for or against the present state of highway policy in regard to trucks, but merely pointing out that for the

MANY BIG MUNICIPAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN CHARTER CHANGES

Boston's Fundamental Law to Be Reviewed by Revision Committee Which Faces Many Problems

Direct gain to industries from zoning comes as the result of a properly zoned city wherein is set aside, first—and foremost, those sections best adapted to industrial purposes. Because of this, a man concern who wants to move into Worcester and to know it as his own city, realizes that he is getting the pick of locations in that community, especially reserved for industrial purposes, that is, the best use to be made for the purpose he desires to use it for.

Individual benefits to industry in zoned cities arise from the protection which a man receives who locates a plant in a zoned area because, for instance, he is protected from the protests of residents who live or work in more industrial areas and who may consider his line of industry a nuisance.

In a properly zoned city the areas reserved for various uses are balanced in size in order to avoid a shortage of one and an excess of another over the other, the property value is likely to be depicted by an undervaluation and, on the other hand, a deficit of one particular type of area might lead to a monopoly which would inflate values. In short, a double-track railroad crossing the Fort Point Channel and the new land made by filling in the wharves, the whole forming a belt line, linking the several terminals and piers. He would have a wide motorway circling the port on an elevated structure above the route of this belt line.

The committee would go further than Mr. Cowie. The report advocates a general unified terminal control, with all railroad property within a certain radius from the center of the city, taken over by terminal trustees, backed by state credit.

The committee believes that the opening of the Grand Trunk extension to Providence would be of real importance to New England and is especially vital to Rhode Island.

New Hampshire Opinion

Among the conclusions of the committee's report, the following paragraphs are significant and effectively sum up the majority opinion:

New England from any point of view, whether in favor of a New England consolidation or even a trunk line or of no consolidation at all, should not sit on the doorstep waiting to be taken in or waiting for conditions to improve. It is in the interest of everyone in New England, whether a shipper or traveler or a security holder, of one of these roads, that we should get together and set our two major systems in order at once.

Reservations are made by the Maine and New Hampshire committees. The New Hampshire group is opposed to any New England consolidation at present, and favors the plan for rehabilitation of the two major lines, but if there were to be subsequent consolidation it would have it with the trunk lines. The Maine committee concurs in the conclusions of the committee in its choice of plans if any consolidation is to be required, but records itself as of opinion that the interests of Maine would be adversely affected by any form of consolidation considered by the committee.

Maine—Carl E. Milliken, chairman; Charles E. Gurney, Edwin M. Hamlin, E. McLean, Edward W. Wheeler, Vermont—James F. Dewey, Ralph M. Dyer, Hubert M. Conley, Mal H. Nelson, Jackson, Watson, F. Anderson.

New Hampshire—Lester F. Thurber, chairman; Benjamin W. Couch, Clarence E. Carr, Arthur H. Hale, Prof. James P. Richardson.

Massachusetts—James J. Storrow, chairman; Carl E. Dreyfus, Frank H. Willard, Adolph A. Kuehne, Rhode Island—George L. Crooker, chairman; Howard W. Flitz, Wesley F. Morse, Everett E. Salisbury, William B. Trafton.

Connecticut—E. Kent Hubbard, chairman; Stanley H. Bullard, Frederick L. Ford, E. O. Goss, George S. Stevenson.

EXPERT DECLARES ZONING CUTS TAXES

City Partitioning Plan Praised as Making Citizens Contented and Prosperous

WORCESTER, Mass., July 2 (Special)—City zoning not only reduces tax rates for business men and mercantile establishments, but makes for a more stable industrial situation and more prosperous and contented citizens, declared E. P. Goodrich, vice-president of the Technical Advisory Corporation, New York, speaking before the civic affairs, traffic, industrial relations and mercantile committees of the Chamber of Commerce here this morning. Mr. Goodrich, now assisting in preparing Worcester's city plan, has been associated in similar work for New Haven, Conn., Springfield, West Springfield, Mass., and for other New England cities preparing to have such surveys undertaken.

Zoning relatively decreases tax rates, Mr. Goodrich said, because it diminishes the per capita cost of government. Zoning also affects a material saving in the costs of public utilities. Street congestion is reduced and protection afforded to home ownership. The latter causes a contented, law-abiding, public-spirited and conservative citizenship.

Each Industry Protected

Mr. Goodrich continued, in part: In the State of New Jersey the realtors advertise very prominently the fact that the towns or cities in which they are located are off in which they are located. In each case one year after the adoption of the zoning ordinance the building department was swamped with requests for permits to erect one and two-family homes.

The banking and mercantile business of a city benefits directly as well as the individual business men, they have a larger and better clientele resulting from the higher class of citizenship to be found in the cities and towns of the country which have adopted zoning ordinances.

In the case of industry, zoning protects one industry against the other. Instead of having shirt-waist factories mixed up with soap works, tanneries,

COOLIDGE PARTY INSPECTS BATES

POLAND SPRING, Me., July 2 (AP)—Vice-President and Mrs. Calvin M. Coolidge, governors of all the New England states except New Hampshire, aided and members of their families, who spent Saturday and Sunday at Poland Spring, left early this morning for Lewiston, where they inspected Bates College and were greeted by Mayor Brann of Lewiston and Mayor Cummings of Auburn. Continuing their motor trip to Augusta, they were the guests at luncheon of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in the executive mansion. They were then to go to the Samoset, Rockland waterfront, remaining there tonight. The members of the party will probably separate on Tuesday.

NO BULL FIGHTS, SAYS GOV. PARKER

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1—"Louisiana is a law-abiding state and you can rest assured that no bull fights will be permitted."

This message from John M. Parker,

Governor of Louisiana, has been received by Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in reply to his telegram protesting against a series of bull fights

scheduled in New Orleans.

The argument for a district council is met with the rejoinder that the old

Shall the City Council be enlarged

from nine members and shall they be

selected from districts or for two

years instead of three as at present?

The proposition now is to change

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TWILIGHT TALES

Undine, the Oyster

UNDINE was an oyster. I say she was an oyster, but that is a mistake. She was the oyster—the most beautiful oyster in The Oyster Bed. Her shell was more pearly, her hair was more curly, than that of all her friends.

But, besides being such a charming young oyster, she had also an independent and inquiring nature. This led her to read a great deal. She grew thoughtful, and then took to arguments. She argued her family blue in the face, then began on the neighbors. They paid no attention; just stared at her dumbly and said, "Pardon me," till Undine gave up in despair and went back to her family.

She asked her father how many oysters in The Oyster Bed. "Umph!" grunted her father, and shut up his shell.

She asked her mother how old she was. "Shh!" said her mother and shut up her shell.

She asked her brother Orpheus why he couldn't sing. "Would that I could," said the youth and laid sadly out to let it loose.

So, you see, as dictionaries, Undine's family weren't much good.

Then Undine found some friendly barnacles at the bottom of the sea. They were sailors and had been round the world many times. And they told the little oyster of the wonders of travel and she listened, open-mouthed, with interest. "Come with us," they said. "Do come, my dear. It's so easy. Just snap onto the bottom of a boat and then days and days of pure delight."

"Good-by," said Undine, one day to her family. "I'm off to see the world."

"Just imagine!" said her father.

"That child!" said her mother.

"Piffle!" said Eurydice.

And thus Undine, the small but adventuresome oyster, set to sea with two barnacles and two twin snails.

They chose the sunny side of the ship, as all good travelers do, and snatched onto the keel. The anchor was weighed, and soon the sea whistled behind Undine's ears. "Pew!" said she, "nothing like this at home in The Oyster Bed."

They sailed for days and months and years. They saw big whales and octopus, coral trees and blossoming trees; Chinamen with pigtails and French ladies with parasols. They shivered in the Frigid Zone and fanned themselves in the Torrid Zone. They made many new friends and learned to speak seven new languages. They went completely round the world three times and had "a delightful time. Thank you kindly," said Undine.



Aeronautics

by E. P. Warner

cooling of an engine is dependent on and proportional to the differences of temperature between the surface being cooled and the air which flows past it. In a water-cooled engine the radiator is the preferable spot for its temperature cannot by any possibility rise above 212 degrees at which point the water begins to boil away. Satisfactory cooling can be secured in a temperate climate, where the air seldom rises above 90 degrees, and where a temperature difference of 120 degrees is therefore available, but when operating in the valleys of the Tigris or the Nile, where the thermometer proverbially "stays at 130 in the shade and there is no shade," the temperature differences become insufficient for satisfactory cooling, unless a relatively enormous amount of auxiliary radiator surface is used. With an air-cooled engine, however, where the air passes directly over the cylinder wall, the temperature difference remains ample, as the material of the cylinder is not easily run up to a temperature of 500 or 600 degrees.

A second lesson of tropical experience bears on material of construction. Heat, humidity and insects together have an effect on wood, and particularly on wooden parts joined with glue, which can only be described as devastating. Three-ply wood, a very satisfactory material in other latitudes, lasts hardly long enough to be shipped and uncrated before its total disintegration. Whatever may be said of the advantages or demerits of metal construction for general use, it has no competitor for the tropics. The elimination of organic materials has become a vital necessity.

The class of organic materials includes fabric and rubber as well as wood. The elimination of these materials is a little less important than that of timber, because they can be stored in metal boxes until ready for use and because their replacement after a short life is relatively easy and inexpensive. Neither of them, however, can be considered altogether satisfactory. So important is the use of metal, considered that the new British air force regulations require that even the propellers be of metal. The propeller has ordinarily been considered the last stronghold of wooden construction, although to be sure it was in connection with propellers that the difficulties of tropical flying first became apparent, during the American operations in the Mexican border in 1916.

The Problem of Landing Fields

Since flying fields near the equator are few and far between, provision must be made for a long trip without stopping. The new specification for airplanes for the Middle East makes

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Not all of the requirements of a tropical airplane are included in the new specifications, or at least in the versions so far received in America, but several years of practical operation has taught lessons which do not need to be re-enforced by specifications. Experience has shown, in the first place, the great advantage of air-cooled engines, under conditions either of extreme heat or extreme cold. The

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a requirement which is the substantial equivalent of ability to fly for 700 miles without stop in still air and at low altitude. As a further reflection of the frequent necessity of landing on poor terrain, it is required that the speed on contact with the ground shall be less than 45 miles an hour and that the run after landing shall not exceed 200 yards. It would seem that this last specification might have been made even more severe, for as long ago as 1920 the British Government laid down as a general requirement for commercial airplanes the ability to come in over a barrier 50 feet high and stop within 175 yards of the obstacle. The permissible run in that case was hardly a hundred feet.

The tropical airplane, if it has a closed cabin for passenger transport, requires careful provision for ventilation. The problem of heating, often a difficult one in northern latitudes, does not arise, but it may be advisable to cool the cabin by mechanical means. Apparently British experience suggests the advisability of a rather elaborate ventilation system, for the specifications for the new airplanes for the Middle East are reported to exact the washing and humidification of the air by passing it through a screen down which cool water constantly trickles. It is a little surprising that this should be thought necessary, as a low temperature can always be secured by rising to a sufficient altitude. At first sight, it would seem that the passenger's comfort had been provided for when the cabin was so designed as to insure immunity from the direct rays of the sun. Even at 10,000 feet, however, it may be uncomfortably warm near the equator, although the temperature at that altitude is normally about 35 degrees lower than at sea level.

Tropical countries offer great opportunities for air transport and the development of machines suitable for such service assumes an importance commensurate with the scope of their possible use. Aircraft can perform much of the service which railroads have rendered in the past, and can perform it better and with far less capital outlay on lines where the traffic is relatively light. For example, it is doubtful if economic factors, aside from political ones, would justify the construction of a Constantinople-Baghdad railroad a few years hence. Heavy freight would go by sea to Basra in any case, and passengers and light express matter can be more speedily and comfortably transported by air than by land.

The New York-Newport Line

Air lines in America are still so few in number that the opening of every new one should be the occasion of some comment, particularly when the new enterprise contains so many features of novelty as does the service opened last week between New York and the Rhode Island resort. It is the first seaplane service to be operated in America, with flying boats designed to be built solely for commercial purposes. The boats being used are the fastest that have ever given commercial service over the water anywhere in the world, and, indeed, their speed is the highest that has ever been realized by any commercial aircraft of any sort regularly operated by any line not receiving direct subsidy from the Government. Speed is always the enemy of economy, but a very wealthy traffic may make it worth while to speed up to two miles a minute on some lines. Whatever the future may show in that respect, the experiment being tried is one of great interest, as it will give some clue to the willingness of the American public to pay an increased fare for a really tremendous gain in speed. Every such experiment, every demonstration of the safety and reliability of air transport, is a step toward the narrowing of the gap which now separates the development of our own aerial traffic from that of Europe. Those who promote and support air lines at this rather critical stage should receive recognition as public benefactors marking a path to the transportation of the future.

STUDEBAKER DOING WELL

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 2—The South Bend concern's sales for the first six months were \$1,000,000,000, and the demand is still greater than production. The schedule for third quarter calls for an output of 41,000 cars.

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Gad's Hill Place, Dickens' Home on the Dover Road, for Sale

London
Special Correspondence

GAD'S HILL PLACE, for many years the home of Charles Dickens, is for sale. The simple announcement should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of his million admirers, and not a few there

will be who will hope that they too may become owner of the house

where many of the novelist's happiest years were spent, and where the busy

World Educators Make Promising Advances Toward International Friendship

Rigid Physical Examinations For School Children Pushed

Welfare Devotees, Meeting Simultaneously With Educators, Urge Greater Usurpation of Parents' Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—Further inroads in the affairs of the home and greater usurpation of the rights of parents were urged by medical delegates at the International Health Education Conference being held here simultaneously with the World Education Conference, at its Saturday session, when the subjects of medical supervision, examination and dictation through the schools were discussed.

A resolution to be presented to the plenary sessions of the World Conference was passed which urged the extending of physical education to children of pre-school age and the place of medicine in the school was expounded from many angles.

The nutrition of school children was a subject which occupied no small amount of time at the morning session when Miss Mary G. McCormick, supervisor of nutrition for the Department of Education at Albany, N. Y., outlined a plan involving an efficient system of supervising school children's eating. Her plan included the placing of a local supervisor of nutrition in the faculty of each school, whose duties would include, besides the conducting of nutrition classes for boys and girls in both elementary and high schools, an extension of the much contested system of physical examination of students. Without thorough physical examinations the work of such a supervisor would be of no effect, Miss McCormick declared, and such examinations would in some cases have to be frequent as well.

"Trust to Nature"

Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health administration at Columbia University, joined with the army of parents who have objected to the physical examination of their children in schools, when, in commenting upon this plea for stricter examinations, said: "There is no one way of being healthy—there is no one

diet. Health is a matter of personal attainment and not of general dispensation."

He added that physicians as a whole should be willing to trust to nature since they have often seen as many as 90% of their patients recover without treatment.

Miss McCormick said that boards of education had not yet been persuaded to place supervisors of nutrition upon their pay rolls, but that many had been furnished in an unofficial capacity by such agencies as the Red Cross social Welfare organizations and individuals.

Dr. John Foote of Washington, D. C., in discussing these proposals for stricter physical examinations, represented much that had been said and declared that the seeming necessity at present for general examinations is only a temporary phase which will soon disappear. "State authorities should not have to tell parents when their children are ill," he said.

Rigid Examinations Urged

Dr. Harold K. Faber, professor of pediatrics at Leland Stanford Junior University Medical School, declared that as practiced at present, so-called physical examinations are little more than superficial inspections, and strongly urged more frequent and rigid examinations. Physical examinations were spoken of as "a valuable prize" to students and parents, and the complete disrobing of those taking the examinations was emphasized as a necessity to their success.

A resolution passed by the conference for submission to the plenary sessions of the World Conference recommended that "Fullest co-operation be developed between all experts in the various fields of health and education," urged recognition of an alleged necessity for training, in matters of health of children under 5 years of age, and favored medical treatment

of such children before they enter school.

More than one person leaving the session was heard to remark that it did not seem to be clear in the thoughts of some speakers whether children are the property of their parents or of the state, and whether their care in medical as well as religious lines rests with their natural guardians or with the school authorities.

Friends of medical liberty and those who oppose the exclusive use of any system of therapeutics in the schools voiced the opinion at the close of the session, that the National Education Association was being used by the American Medical Association as a pawn in furthering methods which would develop, they said, not primarily for the good of the child, but for the benefit of the dominant school of medicine. The home, they declared, and not the school, is the place where the health of children is a proper charge, and they resented exceedingly what they asserted was an intrusion on the part of medical men in the field of education.

Dr. William B. Owen of Chicago, president of the National Education Association, disclosed the course of medical action in the schools when he declared that some years ago his association, as an expert in education, and the American Medical Association as an expert medical body, had consulted together and decided that the way to begin health work in the schools was to start with what he termed "external conditions," such as heating, lighting, ventilating and such-like, and later to turn attention toward direct health work with children. This latter part of the arrangement, he said, had become an active program about two years ago, after much progress had been made in improving the "external conditions."

Working Through the Children

Dr. Owen outlined the course of this health program and its possible effects upon the nation at large by citing the fact that in the United States, during the recent war, children had been to a large extent responsible for the enforcement of food regulations by carrying home information given them at school and urging adherence to the regulations upon their parents. In a similar way, he pointed out, it is possible that children trained at school to obey certain health theories may force their parents to a like observance, demanding that they might be expected to report at school such things as whether or not they slept with their windows open, and how other members of the family slept. In this connection Dr. Owen urged that school children be taught at a young age as possible the health theories approved by the American Medical Association, and that teachers be trained into "health regiments" to exert their influence through the schools in behalf of health programs both upon children and their parents.

Dr. William P. Lucas, professor of pediatrics at the University of California medical school in this city, also urged the teaching of health theories to very young children, declaring that the very food which does a child depends upon his understanding of its action upon him, despite the fact that this opinion is opposed to the widely accepted one that the normal body functions unconsciously.

Advertising Methods Urged

He advocated the teaching of "health habits" through arousing the interest of young children, so that later, when they become, he said, "a walking bundle of habits," these practices will be a part of their very nature.

Miss Lilly L. Jean of New York City, director of the health education division of the American Child Health Association, advocated the adoption of advertising methods in furthering health programs. She said, in part:

"It is necessary to spend a few hundred thousand dollars to succeed in selling any patent food to the people, even though it may be of little value and very expensive. The demand for yeast is a sample of man's craving for an easy road toward health. All human beings crave health as the road to well-being and happiness. These same instincts exist in our children, and it is possible to benefit by the same psychology in dealing with these boys and girls as the advertiser so cleverly uses in selling his product. The doctor and the educator are inclined to scorn this group, but we want to say to you that we can affect them and understand and misinterpret the value of the psychological appeal which is so ably demonstrated by our advertisers."

Bedrich Stepanek, Minister from Czechoslovakia to Washington, is visiting San Francisco to obtain first-hand information on industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational affairs. He is an interested attendant at the World Conference on Education, where the Czech delegation have won commendation by frank espousal of an international court to settle disputes.

Music's charms will smooth the path of the education conference if any smoothing is required. There are musicians from many lands among the delegates. First of these to be heard were 150 Hawaiians, in the pan-Pacific meetings last night. Later in the week Señorita Pilar Gonzales, musical attaché of the Mexican delegation, will sing the patriotic airs of Mexico. Señorita Gonzales is a graduate of the Conservatory of Milan, Italy, and a member of the Conservatory of Music, Mexico City.

Postage stamps as an introduction to a course in world civics as proposed in the group on conduct between nations. Stamps on letters received from abroad, it was suggested, could be made the basis for an inquiry by the pupil into the postal regulations of that country, its why and whereabouts, and later the more detailed system of its governmental machinery.

Dr. William B. Owen, president of the National Education Association says: "The National Education Association is America's foremost champion of the public school. Teachers and educators assembled are entrusted with more than the duties and routine of a convention. Their task is to emphasize anew the fundamentals of our educational system and these fundamentals must seem most fittingly to include world peace, the promotion of international cooperation as opposed to political provincialism, and the association's program embodying the Towner-Sterling bill. Before these big issues lesser and mercenary considerations and narrow partisanship favoring any special class, creed or interest must give way. That the educators of the world are finally uniting for concerted action calculated to replace ignorance and superstition with enlightened right thinking is an encouraging, heartening sign of these much troubled times."

George C. Pringle, general secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland, says: "The glories of peace rather than those of war can be taught and must be taught in our public schools. This will not require new courses or new textbooks, but only a new emphasis. World oneness and world understanding can be clearly brought out by the instructor who is determined to do so."

Word that Japanese educators have offered a prize for the best code of morals for children presented within a given time was brought to the World Conference just as the delegates were busily preparing a similar codes for submission to the first plenary session, and lightened their task with the knowledge that those in distant lands were working for the same ideals as they.

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Dr. David Prescott Barrows, former president of the University of California says: "Fully one-half of the public revenues of California are de-

AMITY AMONG LANDS ON PACIFIC URGED BY HONOLULU EDUCATOR

Dr. Bunker Tells Schoolmen at World Conference That the Orient Must Be Watched

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—Co-operation of educators and educational agencies throughout the world in an organized effort to establish greater trust and friendship among the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean, was the theme of an address by Dr. Frank T. Bunker of Honolulu, executive secretary of the

Amity among lands on Pacific Urge by Honolulu Educator

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WORLD UNIVERSITY WINS APPROVAL AT EDUCATION PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

presented through Mr. C. P. Cheng, a resolution that "The world educational association undertake the organization of a permanent Bureau of research and publicity whose duties shall be: First, to make research studies on the various phases of educational development in the different countries. Second, to publish an international digest of education. Third, to furnish information concerning the publications on education of different countries so as to facilitate the exchange of periodicals and articles. Fourth, to publish pamphlets of special studies on education from time to time. Fifth, to undertake such other tasks as needs which arise may dictate. This resolution was adopted.

Mrs. L. O. Anderson of the State of Washington, chairman of the committee on libraries, of the group for the dissemination of education information, made proposals for a world library service, which were accepted. This service which eventually may be connected with the world university, will seek to supply to any nation, upon request, books, pamphlets and maps for use upon any subject. It will further provide definite standards of service for public libraries existing within the various nations, and will aid in the organization, in every nation, of a national library bureau to serve not only the citizens of that country, but of the world.

Teacher Placement Exchange

This same group, after considerable debate on the question of international exchange of teachers, agreed to recommend to the plenary session the establishment of an international placement bureau for professors and teachers to bring about an exchange between different nations. It was made clear that these exchanges were to extend to nations of all grades, elementary and secondary, as well as to professors in institutions of higher education.

Student exchanges were considered separately. Resolutions were passed commending those agencies which have been instrumental in such exchanges and governmental support was asked in order that their number may be greatly increased.

That these goals, set by the various group meetings, may be achieved more speedily the conference on universal education laid a plan of campaign in what will be a world-wide war on illiteracy. Speakers representing America, Canada, England, Honduras, Mexico, India, China and Italy pledged support to this undertaking. It was finally agreed to propose that an international commission on illiteracy be established, having for its aim the removal of illiteracy from all countries by the year 1935. This commission, if another world conference on education does not meet before 1925, is empowered to call an international conference on illiteracy. Members of this commission are to be chosen during the present conference, and a traveling secretary, with headquarters in New York, selected to carry forward its immediate work.

International Code of Ethics for School Children Is Urged

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—That the hope of the future lies in the children of the present and that the solution of future international difficulties and the prevention of future wars is inextricably bound up in what is taught the present rising generation were the conclusions which led to the introduction of an "International Code of Ethics for Children" as a resolution to be passed upon by the group of educators attending the world conference on education, who are at present devoting their time to the study of international ideals. The resolution was introduced by Dr. E. S. Martin, Superintendent of School at Nanaimo, B. C., and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the World Conference on Education places itself on record as approving the adoption of an international code of ethics for children, such code to contain the following principles:

That honor and friendship shall govern the dealings of all children with each other irrespective of race and nationality.

That loyalty to the home, the school, the community, the Nation and the world dominate children's thought and conduct.

That the spirit of service shall determine children's actions under all conditions of opportunity, holding no consideration in serving others.

That every day the world shall be better for something each child has done.

Race Secondary

Realizing that the primal qualities which make war possible are allowed to develop in children through lack of constructive character education, Dr. Martin presented to the educators the following resolution as preliminary to the one just quoted:

Whereas, The ultimate aim of all education is to develop the individual that he may become an ethical being whose conduct and activities shall be always governed by the knowledge that primarily he is a human being, inseparable from all other human beings, and that such things as greed and negligence are of secondary importance; And whereas, Every thought and consequent action must thus be morally controlled by the responsibilities of that human being as a part of the whole world family;

And whereas, These responsibilities cannot be shirked, but must dominate all individual community and national life;

Be it resolved, That the world viewpoint going beyond the purely national viewpoint, should be the objective of all educational systems which should at this very opportune time so adjust their curriculum to make ample provision for this development of the highest morality in children, in which connection the following suggestions are submitted:

That the educational systems of all nations make provisions for suitable training of teachers in ethics and that directory book guides be provided for teachers.

That the training of the children be made principally through:

Revised readers containing selections of literature chosen not alone for beauty, but for broadness of vision.

Instructors in the native language.

used to impart lessons in love of others, love and proper treatment of animals, responsibility to seniors and those in authority, respect for private and public property, etc.

World instruction in history from a world point of view, with the introduction of a course of international civics.

Instruction in geography dealing mainly with the peoples of the world and their interrelationships.

Literary and other societies in the highest grades, as a means to develop ethical dealing.

Games in which the spirit of teamwork and co-operation be utilized as an incentive to children always to "play the game."

That service permeate all the conduct of actions of children.

Moral Education

Among a number of others to introduce resolutions touching upon the moral education of children was Milton Fairchild, chairman of the Character Education Institution of Washington, D. C., who presented the following series of resolutions:

No. 1. Research. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to make researches in education to the most influential ways and means for encouraging children and youth in their growth into right character may be discovered, and that exchange of knowledge as to effective methods of character education be arranged for between the nations.

No. 2. Literature. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to select for classes in literature such classics as present the generosity, sympathy, kindness and justice of nations toward each other and such as teach the solidarity of humanity and the universality of moral education.

No. 3. Geography. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to provide instruction in geography and commerce which will inform the children as to the contributions of each to the welfare of each other through exchange of products and of natural resources and the distribution of knowledge, philosophy and true culture.

No. 4. History. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to make researches in history (both national and world history) many incidents which illustrate the spirit of co-operation for the general good in the spirit of justice to all.

No. 5. Moral Instruction. Resolved, that the educationists of the nations be encouraged to arrange for instruction of children and youth in the ideals of civilization and in the morality which interprets the wisdom of human experience as to right and wrong, and forms the basis of justice throughout the civilized world such as truthfulness, honesty, fidelity, co-operation, respect for life and personal things, kindness, etc.

No. 6. Outing of children. Resolved, that the following be considered:

(1) Organization of the class into clubs for co-operation with the teacher in class management and discipline.

(2) Disciplines, led by the teacher, of moral ideals and of the conduct of men and women with problems based on concrete conduct, situations likely to arise for solution by the boys and girls themselves in their own lives.

(3) Character projects to be carried out by the class club as means for the expression of moral ideals and the formation of right habits.

(4) Matters of discipline to be brought before the club for discussion and settlement, the teacher participating as a guide.

(5) Character diagnosis by the teacher for the purpose of complete understanding of the various pupils and personal encouragement and guidance of each in character development according to the needs of the individual child.

(6) Grading pupils as to character and on loyalty to moral ideals. With a report to parents on character, as well as on intellectual development with personal consultation and co-operation with parents.

(7) The right to graduation to be allowed only to those who have a clean, satisfactory character, as well as intellectual development.

ILLINOIS SUSTAINS INHERITANCE LEVY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28 (Special Correspondence) — Inheritance tax rates in Illinois have successfully withstood attack, Len Smith, Governor, vetoing a measure to reduce them by half. In his veto message Governor Smith declared that while lower taxes were desirable, the inheritance tax was not the place to start the reduction. He said:

No tax falls more lightly or more justly upon the people and none should be more willingly borne than an inheritance tax. If because of the wonderful opportunities and unbounded resources of this country and ancestors we can accumulate great wealth, why should not his children willingly pay to the Government in inheritance tax a part of the fortune which the protection of the Government has made possible to accumulate.

NEW MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY HEAD

LOS ANGELES, July 2—George Ellery Hale, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, has been relieved at his own request of active duties and appointed honorary director. He has been succeeded by his assistant, Walter Sidney Adams. Desire to pursue research work was the chief reason given by Dr. Hale for asking the reduction of his responsibility.

For observation of the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 10, a large number of California astronomers will be at the city of Ensenada, in Lower California. Instruments from both the Mt. Wilson and the Lick observatories will be used.

And whereas, These responsibilities cannot be shirked, but must dominate all individual community and national life;

Be it resolved, That the world viewpoint going beyond the purely national viewpoint, should be the objective of all educational systems which should at this very opportune time so adjust their curriculum to make ample provision for this development of the highest morality in children, in which connection the following suggestions are submitted:

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PORTSMOUTH'S CELEBRATION RECALLS WASHINGTON'S VISIT

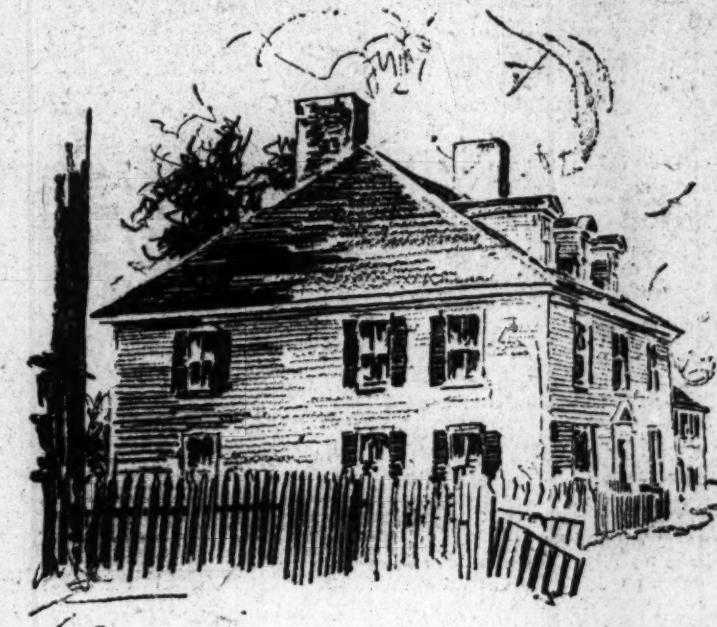
Home of Tobias Lear, First President's Secretary, Still Stands on Hunking Street

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 2 (Special) — With such fervor as the tercentenary celebration plans are now being pushed ahead for the festivities beginning Aug. 19, the citizens of a not less important Portsmouth, the capital of New Hampshire, in October, 1789, were preparing to do honor to George Washington, then newly elected the first President of the United States.

No historical pageant nor maneuver of ships in the harbor, such as are to take place this year, were arranged, but Washington was received at the state line between Massachusetts and

its white horse. In his open carriage, which followed, sat his secretary, Col. Tobias Lear, a Portsmouth man. Many townsmen, not recognizing Colonel Lear as he passed, gave him the ovation they intended for the President. Colonel Lear was almost a son to Washington, marrying first his nephew's widow and later Mrs. Washington's niece, and living with him as one of the family for 16 years.

On the third day of Washington's visit to Portsmouth, he went to call on Colonel Lear's mother. Such a crowd gathered before the hip-roofed,



Col. Tobias Lear House on Hunking Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

New Hampshire by the President of the State of New Hampshire, the Vice-President, several members of the Council and the Senate and several light horse troops in white and red uniforms. A salute from three companies of artillery, a joyful pealing of bells welcomed him to the town. The streets were lined with citizens in the alphabetical order of their occupations. Before the State House an amateur band and the school children took part in appropriate exercises.

George Washington rode his favor-

SLOVAKS WITH 4000 SCHOOLS HAD NONE THREE YEARS AGO

Dr. Kralicek Tells of Unparalleled Eagerness for Education Manifest in New Republic—Spiritual Renaissance

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—"Of the material of education there is no end. But facts plus facts and things added unto things do not necessarily total up in character. In Czechoslovakia, we believe that character is the goal of education. We are attempting, therefore, under the leadership of our educator-president, Dr. Masaryk, to spiritualize the school system of Czechoslovakia. It is to find out, more fully, how this may be done and to unite with other nations in doing it that we have come to this world conference on education," declared Dr. V. Kralicek, educational representative of President Masaryk, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Dr. Kralicek is spending a year studying the educational system of the United States with a view of helping in the further reorganization of the schools of his own country. He, however, is not the only representative of Czechoslovakia in this gathering. Other educators from the Czech Republic are here and enough importance was attached to the gathering that President Masaryk requested Dr. B. Stepanek, Czechoslovakia's Minister at Washington, to attend. Both Doctors Kralicek and Stepanek, when interviewed, expressed conviction that the task of spiritualizing the world's school system was not an impossible one. And both insisted that upon its successful accomplishment depended many of the great issues of world understanding and world peace, which this conference is discussing.

Spiritual Interpretation— "It is not that we want less of facts in Czechoslovakia," declared Dr. Kralicek. "It is only that we insist upon their spiritual interpretation." Test tubes and laboratories, blackboards, and libraries—these we need—but we need them only so long as they combine to aid us in a better understanding of ourselves, of one another, of our neighbor nations," he added.

The fact of the matter is that Czechoslovakia today is in the midst of a great spiritual renaissance—a renaissance

born of independence but nurtured to expression by our school-teachers and university professors.

This renaissance is most clearly seen in the religious developments in our country since the war. The Roman Catholic Church has never satisfied the spiritual longings of the Bohemian people. After the war and the establishment of our Republic increasing demand arose for a new national religious organization. That organization was found in the formation of the Czechoslovakian national church.

Since 1921 1,400,000 members have joined the Roman Catholic church to join the new church, which has grown so rapidly that its membership could not be accommodated in church edifices.

Eager for Education

This religious movement is not confined to Bohemia. Within the last few months a national Slovak church has been organized along liberal lines similar to those on which the Czech church is based.

Not alone in religion, but also in an unparalleled eagerness for education, one finds evidences of the effect of this plan to make our school system spiritual. Prior to the war the 2,000,000 Slovaks now included in Czechoslovakia had absolutely no public schools of their own. During the last three years there have been established in Slovakia 4,000 public schools, 17 high schools, one university, one technical college, one commercial and one agricultural college. These are crowded to capacity.

Prague today is the home of 30,000 university students; there are three universities there, one Bohemian, one German and one Russian. Studying in these universities are 30,000 Yugoslavs, 500 Bulgarians and 500 Poles. In addition to the representatives in universities, members of the church in other cities. And while the universities are crowded and eager students, the same spirit is manifest in the small villages of the country where, before the war, there were few schools and where today education has become the most important fact of life.

NEWTON, Mass., July 2—The White House, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

— "Verified Values" for July

For complete information on moving, shipping, storing and packing, write for Bekins attractive booklet, "How Bekins Cares for Your Household Goods."

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SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND

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Raphael Wall & Co. Inc.

At Sutter, Grant and Post, San Francisco

in the words of Gideon Wells, Civil War Secretary of the Navy, during 55 years of service in the Navy, "filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat." Another child who received the personal blessing of the Father of His Country and who also lived to deserve the name he bore, was Washington Irving.

STANDING BETTERED BY RURAL SCHOOLS

Educational Advantages Offered to Farmers' Children Cited at Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Staff Correspondence)—While the "little schoolhouse" still serves a useful purpose in many parts of the United States, consolidation and improvement are rapidly bringing its standards up to the level of the most modern urban institutions, and the driving force in this movement is the rural dweller himself, who feels that the farmer's child should lack none of the advantages in education enjoyed by his city neighbor. This is the word brought from many parts of America, as well as distant corners of the globe, to the group of delegates to the World Conference on Education, in session here, who are making a special study of rural educational problems.

George A. Seike, state rural school

inspector for Minnesota was among

those to tell of the school needs of

the nation.

He said, "The work

of the school is to teach the

farmers' children to be good

citizens, to be good parents,

and to be good neighbors.

He said, "The school is to

teach the children to be

good neighbors, to be good

parents, and to be good

citizens."

He said, "The school is to

teach the children to be

good parents, and to be good

ATHLETICS BEATEN
IN FOUR STRAIGHTYankees' Lead Increased to Nine
Games as Result of Series
With Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS SATURDAY

RESULTS SUNDAY

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY—Philadelphia at Boston: Wash-
ington at New York; Chicago at St. Louis;
Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston;
Washington at Detroit; Chicago at St. Louis;
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston (two games); Washington at St. Louis (two games); Detroit at Cleveland (two games);
Thursday—Chicago at St. Louis; Det-
roit at Cleveland; New York at St. Louis; Washington at Chi-
cago; Philadelphia at Detroit; New York at St. Louis; Washington at Chi-
cago; Philadelphia at Detroit.

Now York fans may be telling themselves this morning that the American League race is over, so far as naming the ultimate pennant winner is concerned. Such confidence, if it exists, can hardly be called exaggerated, since the Yankees have just finished a series of four games with their closest rivals, the Philadelphia Athletics, without having lost a single engagement. From a five-game lead the champions' advantage has grown to nine over the second-place club, which, on its part, now shows but three more victories than defeats.

The path of the Yankees has been made still easier by the sudden lapse of Cleveland, which seriously threatened both New York and Philadelphia a week ago. The Indians yesterday lost their fourth in a row to Chicago which, as a result, comes to within a half game of Tristram Speaker's squad. A quartet of victories for the league leaders at this season of year, with the second and third-place clubs losing just as rapidly, does much for the batting credit. It is said to the Yankees' credit, since becoming a champion, that they have seldom failed to account for a test. If money buys New York's American League pennants—as so often claimed—then the New York purchasers have chosen their talents well, and paid not only for mechanical ability and for baseball knowledge but for courage and persistency as well.

Connie Mack's nine should not be judged too harshly for its inability to cope with the champions, therefore, in this latest series. As stated before the series began, New York entered it playing at the very top of its form, and it would have taken remarkable baseball indeed to have earned better than an even break from Miller J. Huggins' titleholders. Of course Athletic fans are reasonably disappointed that their favorites should have failed to take even one of the games in this "crucial" series, but for consolation it may be remembered that New York fared little better at the hands of Mack's players earlier in the year.

Indifferent fielding has combined with poor batting in the pinches to pull Cleveland down from the position of a good third, with an opportunity to go higher, to a poor third, with daily prospect of being overtaken by Chicago. For under W. J. Gleason's unceasing vigilance the White Sox appear at last to have found themselves in the race, and from now on they threaten to make it more than interesting for the Indians and Athletics. As Chicago has always within recent memory been the hardest team in the league for the Yankees to beat, it might prove an interesting race for the flag, even, were New York's lead not quite so large. As it is, one does not easily see how any club now can displace Huggins' champions.

Instead of improving its station, Detroit has gone from bad to worse, and with everything to gain, too. True, the Tigers succeeded in breaking even in the series with St. Louis just closed; but on its western trip they did poorly and it takes more than 500 ball, as T. R. Cobb well knows, to contend for high honors. The Browns, incidentally, are beginning to creep upward, perhaps in recognition of the fact that George H. Sisler's return to the game draws near. The teams are indeed pretty closely bunched from second to seventh place, as a glance at the standing will indicate. Only four games separate Washington from the Athletics.

As for Boston, that team has reached a point where its followers count the game lost unless Howard J. Ehmke, the star right-hander, is in the box. If Ehmke could work every day, the team might win the pennant, but not being a second A. G. Spalding, the Red Sox star has to be satisfied to take his regular turn in the box. John J. Quinn, veteran of more than a score of seasons in professional company, is not doing at all badly, but when all is said and done Ehmke is the only Boston pitcher who can be relied upon to go in and pitch a nine-inning game and win.

MAYOURNEEN WINS RACE
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The time prize for the Universal Class boat from Belmont Harbor to Racine, the Chicago Yacht Club's second big distance race of the season, was won yesterday by G. J. Glaser's Mayourneen, class P. Yacht boat. The Virginia, class Q. Chicago boat, won the time prize and trophy race among contestants from Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago in the intercity race over a triangular course at Racine.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Sens. of Wright & Dimon. Phone Main 1276.

Seagraves Is Winner
of Grand Prix Race

By The Associated Press

Tours, July 2

THE Grand Prix automobile race was won today by Seagraves, driving a Sunbeam car. Divo, driving a Sunbeam, was second; Frederich, in a Bugatti, third, and Lee Guiness, also driving a Sunbeam, fourth. Seagraves' time was 6h. 25m. 18.6s., for the 45 laps, totaling 290 kilometers, 50 meters, or about 488.49 miles. He averaged 121.16 kilometers an hour, which is 6% kilometers slower than the record established at Strasbourg last year.

The grand prize has not been won by a Frenchman or a French car since Georges Boillot won in 1912.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 8, Boston 1. New York 6, Philadelphia 0. Chicago 6, Cleveland 2. St. Louis 7, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS MONDAY

Montreal—Philadelphia at Boston: Washington at New York; Chicago at St. Louis; Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis; Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston (two games); Washington at St. Louis (two games); Chicago at St. Louis (two games); Detroit at Cleveland (two games); Thursday—Chicago at St. Louis; Detroit at Cleveland; New York at St. Louis; Washington at Chicago; Philadelphia at Detroit.

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MURPHY WINS STATE TITLE

NEWTON, Mass., July 2—K. E. Mosser, former Yale University golf captain, is today Massachusetts State amateur champion. He defeated W. R. Brown of the Country Club, Brookline, 3 and 1, on the Brae Burn Country Club links here Saturday. Mosser, a member of the Brae Burn C. C., failed to qualify last year. He won the State of Maine championship twice.

YALE POLO TEAM WINS, 7 TO 4

CLEVELAND, July 2—Yale University polo team defeated the Chagrin Falls Hunt Club Saturday, 7 to 4.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 2—J. T. Murphy, former Dartmouth College pitcher, and a white with the Boston American League baseball club, was appointed baseball coach at the University of Maine at a meeting of the athletic committee and athletic leaders of the university, here yesterday. He succeeded W. H. Clark, who resigned in June. Murphy was an assistant football coach last fall, also will succeed H. W. Flack as basketball coach. William Murray, a former University of Maine lineman, was elected as coach of freshman football. F. J. Kanaly, recently appointed track coach, will remain the football coach. Under the new arrangement the university will have but three heads for its major sports. Murphy in baseball and basketball, Kanaly in track and Fred Brice in football.

Last year at Skokie Jones came within a stroke of the title. Sarazen, the winner, had a card of 288, while the Atlanta youth was second in a tie with the veteran J. L. Black of California, with cards of 289.

MURPHY TO COACH BASEBALL

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 2—J. T. Murphy, former Dartmouth College pitcher, and a white with the Boston American League baseball club, was appointed baseball coach at the University of Maine at a meeting of the athletic committee and athletic leaders of the university, here yesterday. He succeeded W. H. Clark, who resigned in June. Murphy was an assistant football coach last fall, also will succeed H. W. Flack as basketball coach. William Murray, a former University of Maine lineman, was elected as coach of freshman football. F. J. Kanaly, recently appointed track coach, will remain the football coach. Under the new arrangement the university will have but three heads for its major sports. Murphy in baseball and basketball, Kanaly in track and Fred Brice in football.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Stained Glass and Its Relation to Architecture

By JOSEPH G. REYNOLDS, JR.

STAINED glass, as the name implies, is glass which has been stained or colored, not merely on the surface, but in its very substance. This color is produced at the time of manufacture and before the glass is blown, by the admixture of various metallic oxides in the molten mass of silica, potash, and other ingredients of which glass is commonly composed.

A stained-glass window is one form of mosaic work. In ordinary wall mosaic, pieces of opaque colored glass and stone are formed into decorative patterns by being set in plaster; and in windows, the separate pieces of translucent colored glass are bound in grooved strips of lead, soldered at the joints.

From the outside the effect is fully as bad. The original shutters, no longer desired, are removed; and the glaring blues, yellows, and greens of the opalescent glass are as much of an annoyance as the advertising signs along the highways. These churches, once so dignified, so reminiscent of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, are ruined architecturally by this modern glass. It is obvious that the colonial type of church ought never to have colored windows.

The Ideal Window

The ideal window is one, which, while keeping strictly within the limitations imposed by the craft, beautifully decorates the space for which it is designed. In order to be successful, a window must be subordinate to the architectural scheme of which it is a part.

As stained glass is pre-eminently the greatest medium for the expression of beauty in terms of translucent color, therefore color is of great importance. But it should never be forgotten that the primary function of a window is to give light. The desire for color must be subordinate to the greater consideration of successfully solving the problem of light control.

From earliest times stained glass has been used in churches and other edifices associated with religious work, and even today its decorative possibilities are more generally appreciated in connection with ecclesiastical than with secular buildings.

In addition to these purely utilitarian purposes, the higher mission of the stained-glass window is to beautify buildings—as someone has aptly said, "to decorate light," with color and form.

Decoration and Expression

And lastly, the decorative window, in common with all art, serves as a vehicle for the expression of ideas—memorial, historical, allegorical, symbolic.

Stained glass, properly used, is a true servant of architecture, and fitness to purpose, beauty, and harmony are the result; but when it is used in violation of the fundamentals of decorative art, the reverse is true.

In designing a window, one of the important things to keep in mind is that since it is a part of the wall surface, all the elements of the design should be in one plane. There should be no effort to show true perspective, either linear or aerial, and neither should there be any striving for realistic effects. Yet how often do we see in church and public buildings, windows which attempts have been made to create linear or perspective, of sunlight and shadow, of foreshortening—attempts foreshortened to failure, because they violate the fundamentals of decorative art, and fail to recognize the limitations of the craft.

There is an ancient fable of an artist who painted a bunch of grapes so realistically that even the birds were deceived and pecked at them. Think how unfortunate it would be if some equally capable stained-glass artist should make a landscape window so true to nature that people would mistake the window for a doorway leading out into a beautiful flower garden. Some one would be sure to bump his nose against the glass, and he might even break the window!

One of the chief reasons why pictorial and landscape windows are to be condemned, is that in order to secure realistic effects of light and shade the glass is often made so dark that the window ceases to admit light, and becomes merely an illuminated picture.

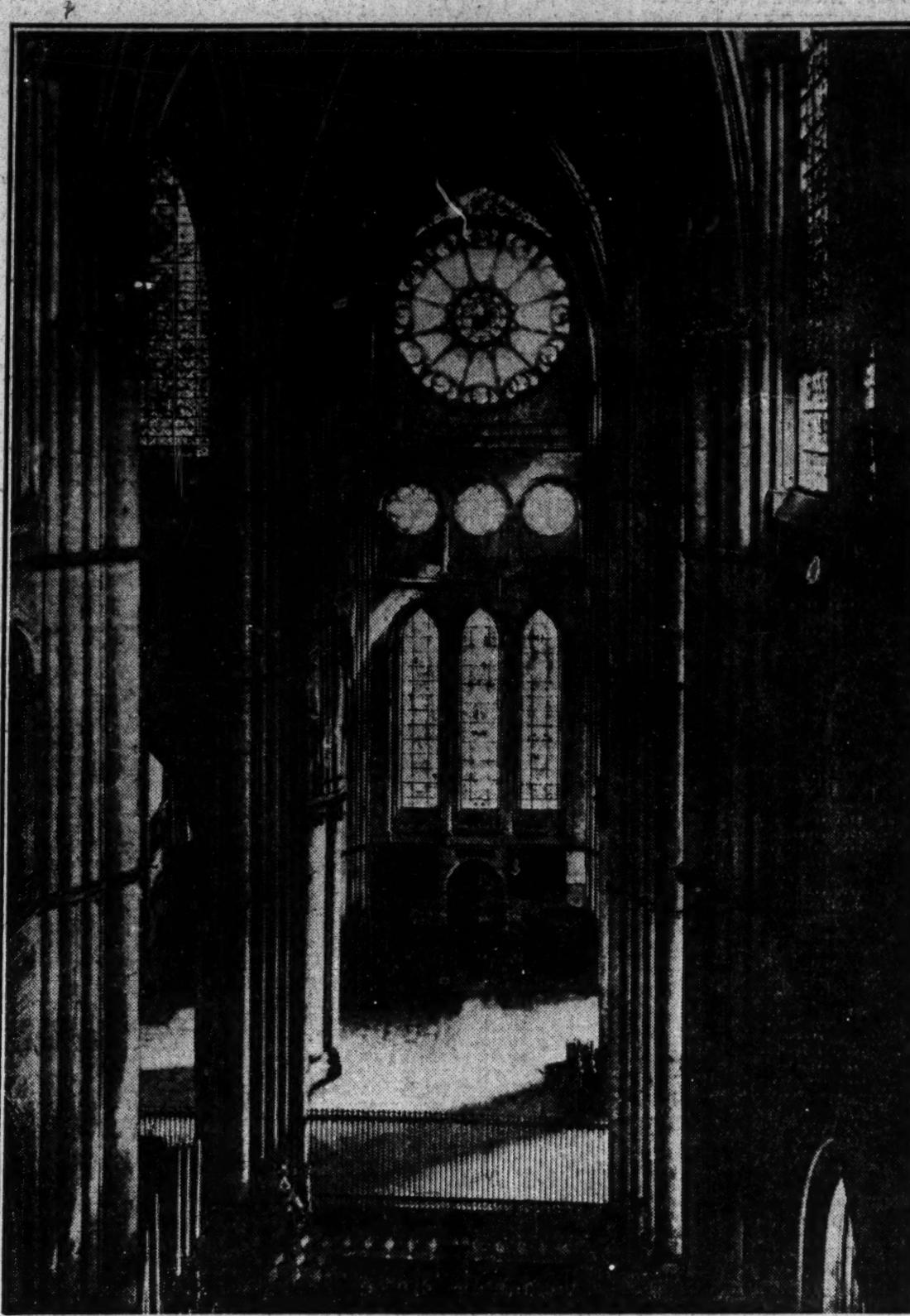
The importance of stained glass in its relation to architecture is not sufficiently appreciated by most people. In a church or cathedral the colored windows absolutely dominate the decorative scheme of the interior. As the eminent architect, Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, has recently said, "The power of stained glass is enormous. You may ruin a good church by bad glass, or you may redeeme a bad piece of architecture by good glass."

Whoever has visited Chartres Cathedral, not merely as a sight-seer but as one in search of spiritual beauty, knows how much this noble old edifice owes to its colored windows. The colored light which enters through them produces a marvelous impression of solemn and mysterious grandeur. If they were removed, a flood of daylight would enter, and the churchly atmosphere, all the charm of the mysterious twilight, would vanish. Without its glass, the interior of Chartres would be dignified and noble, but its power to enchant would be gone.

One Misapplication

While it is true that stained glass can be infinitely beautiful, it is equally true that it can be indescribably ugly. Scattered throughout the eastern and southern parts of the United States are many examples of so-called colonial or Georgian churches. Every visitor to New England is familiar with the typical village church, which, painted white and with its characteristic steeple and belfry, is situated on a hill, a landmark for miles around. These buildings, erected by the early settlers of this country, are simple and austere in design, reflecting the religious characteristics of the times in which they were built. The window openings are usually large and round topped and were originally divided into small oblong panels by wood muntins. Wooden shutters were provided to subdue the glare of the sun.

When opalescent glass came into vogue, it became a common practice to remove the bright clear glass and substitute gaudy opal windows. The result is that today few of these churches can be found which have not been transformed. To anyone with aesthetic taste the effect is startling in the extreme. Tawdry copies of easel pictures, such as Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," Millet's "The Sower," and Fluchert's "Christ Blessing Little Children," may be



Reims Cathedral, Meridional Transept
A Classic Example of Balanced Relation of Stained Glass to Architecture

Mayan and Aztec Art

Collection for San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25

(Special Correspondence)—The Mayan

and Aztec art collection of Francisco

Cornejo, the Mexican artist, has been

presented to the Memorial Museum in

Golden Gate Park and will soon be

placed on permanent exhibit there.

Rare originals, copies, casts and au-

thorized miniature reproductions made

under supervision of the National

Museum of Mexico form a valued

memento of aboriginal art that they

may adopt. Mayan and Aztec art

designing, in place of present inferior

patterns, and, to gather an exhibit for

a New York showing of Indian art in

October. The possibilities of adapting

ancient American art to fabrics,

furniture and architecture will be

demonstrated.

"Art in Mexico is on the decline," said Mr. Cornejo. "Commercialism and hasty copying of Egyptian forms, greatly stimulated by the recent discoveries at Luxor have tended to artificiality. The vigor, realism and native beauty of Mayan art, and the strong decorative qualities of the Aztecs, minus of course the latter's fantastic tendencies developed later, are needed to rejuvenate Mexican art. Imitation leads to artificiality. Why should the Mexican artist imitate the rigidities of Egyptian art when so rich a heritage as the Mayas and Aztecs is left?"

Aztec art is best shown in the famous Calendar Stone or Stone of the Sun, carved on a huge piece of porphyry. Mr. Cornejo's duplication of this historic landmark of a vanished race is considered outstanding. The original stone in the Mexican National Museum has a diameter of 13 feet and weighs 21 tons. First with pen and ink sketches to bring out detail, and then with hammers and chisel, Mr. Cornejo has reproduced an accurate model of a great work.

"The Aztecs were great decorators, not only with the line, but with color,

and polychromy was one of the characteristics of their monuments," Mr. Cornejo told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This mound was first coated with a dark red, and after illuminated with the most brilliant shades of blue, green, yellow, light red, white and black. It is astonishing how the Aztecs without the use of iron instruments were able to carve on such hard surfaces with such freedom and precision.

Mr. Cornejo is returning shortly to Mexico on a double mission: to interest native blanket weavers, ceramists and sculptors in this ancient art that they may adopt. Mayan and Aztec art designing, in place of present inferior patterns, and, to gather an exhibit for a New York showing of Indian art in October. The possibilities of adapting ancient American art to fabrics, furniture and architecture will be demonstrated.

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"The Aztecs were great decorators, not only with the line, but with color,

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM

Architect

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TAXI SERVICE

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CANADIAN TRADE AND FINANCES

Crop Outlook Continues Good —Exports Are Satisfactory— Bank Savings Increase

OTTAWA, July 2 (Special)—The continued good crop reports from the west are having a very beneficial effect on business. It is a long time since the whole of the prairie provinces have had as much rain as they have had this season. Even the supposedly dry belt in Alberta has been drenched. The crop bulletins issued by the railways have been optimistic in character, and their general tone has been confined by so reliable an authority as the Bank of Montreal.

Parliament having voted a loan of \$10,000,000 to the port of Montreal, extensive changes are being made there and with the new elevator equipment it is expected that grain blockades will be a thing of the past. This will bring the amount spent on this port up to \$45,000,000.

In order to meet the growing demand for better handling facilities for grain moving from the prairies through Vancouver, the Dominion Government has decided to build a large storage elevator at Edmonton, Alberta. Another terminal elevator will also be built at Halifax.

Exports Satisfactory

In the western provinces and in British Columbia business continues to be satisfactory; not as brisk possibly as in the United States, but the activity is of a sound character. Exports trade is being sustained in an especially gratifying manner.

Shipments of wheat to other nations have declined perceptibly during the last two months, but on the other hand, the total trade figures have increased.

For example, during May 2,300,000 fewer bushels of wheat were exported than during the corresponding month last year; but the exports of wheat flour were actually 26,000 barrels greater. The increase in the export trade in flour is notable. During the 12 months ended with May these exports were 10,574,000 barrels, an increase of 3,083,000 barrels over those for the preceding period.

The Canadian milling industry, not only has maintained the advantage it gained during the war, but since then has actually increased the same.

Trade With Germany Better

It is rather significant that, despite the rapid fall in the value of the mark, Germany continues to increase its imports from Canada. In May it took 56,000 bushels of wheat and 39,000 barrels of flour. It was the fourth largest buyer of flour during the month. During the year ended with May Germany bought \$10,379,000 of products from Canada, or 125 per cent more than during the preceding period. Imports from that country having been from \$2,080,000 to \$2,800,000 during the last year.

The marked increase in Canada's purchases from the United States must to Americans be an impressive showing of better conditions. During May these imports were valued at \$58,905,000, an increase of 32 per cent over those for the corresponding month last year. This is the highest total since March, 1921.

United States Buying Heavy

It is worthy of note that this increase in purchases from the United States has been accompanied by much larger exports thereto; the value of the latter during May having been \$38,522,000, an increase of 30 per cent within the year. This is a remarkable showing when it is taken into account that during that time the permanent tariff, which has hit certain Canadian exports very hard, went into effect.

During the same period Canada increased her imports from the United States by \$65,000,000, while those from all other countries were increased by only \$50,000,000.

Parliament has empowered the Government to prohibit, by order in council, the export of pulp wood cut on privately owned lands. Before action is taken, however, a commission will inquire into the subject.

The Prime Minister has given assurance that if the prohibition is put into effect settlers who sell small lots of wood south of the boundary line will not be injuriously affected.

The shipment of 113,000 cords of pulpwood to the United States during May, or 42 per cent more than those for the corresponding month last year, induces the thought that already certain American mills are stocking up in anticipation of development.

Savings Increase

The bank statement for May indicates an increase of about \$4,000,000 in savings in chartered banks during the month, the increase during the last year having been \$34,000,000. Current loans in Canada declined to the extent of about \$4,000,000 during the month, while those outside of Canada declined \$3,000,000. Call loans in Canada remained stationary at \$94,000,000; while those out of Canada increased by \$4,000,000 to approximately \$215,000,000.

An exchange is now moving a little more in favor of the United States as against Canada. It is to be observed that a number of new issues are making their appearance.

Corn Liquidation Heavy

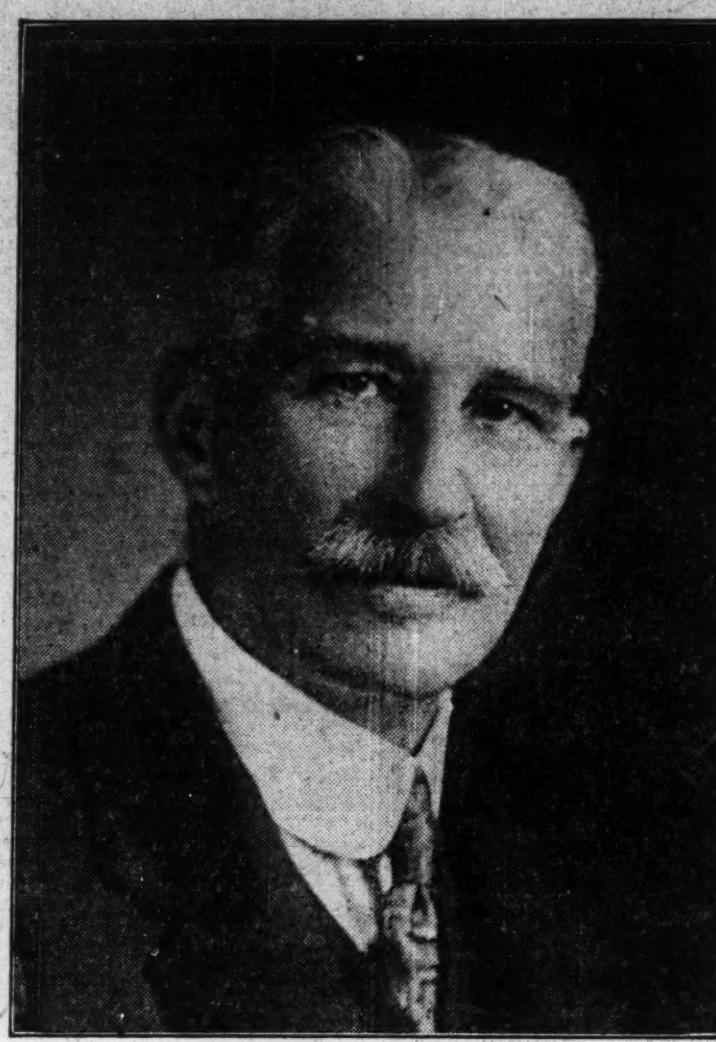
Liquidation in corn last week was heavy in general, forcing prices to the lowest levels in some time, with no special demand appearing to offset the selling. Old crop conditions are bullish, but corn has been left in a class by itself, while other commodities have been declining. Moreover, the hog price has gone much below the usual price with corn and the new crop outlook is favorable. Bulls began to let go early in the week, and the selling volume increased fairly steadily.

SUGAR EXPORTS LESS

NEW YORK, July 2—Exports of sugar, mostly refined, in five months ended May 31 were 152,918 tons, compared with 507,908 in the similar period of 1922.

ROLLS ROYCE PROFITS

The Rolls Royce automobile concern of Canada had net profit for three months ended March 31, of \$141,196, compared with a deficit of \$157,914 in the first quarter of 1922.



Sir Ernest Glover

SIR ERNEST WILLIAM GLOVER, recently elected president of the Chamber of Shipping, is a well-known figure in the shipping world. Educated in Germany and at University College School, London, he has been long connected with shipping, and is a partner in Glover Brothers shipowners and ship insurance brokers of London.

During the World War he served in the Ministry of Shipping under Sir Joseph Macarthur, being director of the ship management branch. He was also a member of the advisory committee to the transport department under the Admiralty in 1915 and 1916. For his services he was created a knight in 1918 and a baronet in 1920. He also received the Order of the Crown from the Belgian Government. Last year he was vice-president of the Chamber of Shipping.

ALL GRAINS SELL AT YEAR'S NEW LOW PRICE MARKS

Wheat Cheapest Since October, 1922—Securities Slump and Light Foreign Call Factors

CHICAGO, July 2 (Special)—

Wheat prices during last week made new low marks for the crop year for all futures. July sold at the lowest price since October, 1922, and the deferred months were also forced downward.

The further declines in the securities market affected speculative sentiment adversely, and favorable weather conditions with a languid foreign demand took the edge off the general demand, creating a weak market situation to receive hedging and liquidating sales.

Export buying was of fair proportions at times, with a fair amount of old wheat taken to fill the gap between the crop years on the other side, but the volume of new crop absorption for foreign account was far below normal. Wet, cold weather in western Europe has delayed the native harvests and made the additional buying necessary.

Foreign Demand Light

However, ocean freights are so weak, with rates below a pre-war basis, that any thought that the demand is extensive, or likely to be, can hardly be entertained.

Montreal reported 30 ocean vessels waiting cargoes there, with plenty of Canadian wheat available if the demand existed.

Harvest reports from the United States southwest indicate a raising of crop estimates for Kansas, and the same is true of Nebraska. General rains came in time in the northwest to prevent any serious damage, and both in this country and in Canada prospects for a big spring wheat crop are excellent, with some Canadian advises indicating the possibility that the bumper crop of a year will be duplicated in the prairie provinces.

At the end of the week dollar wheat at Chicago appeared to be near, with July at one time only a little more than 1 cent above that level. July liquidation was under way in fair volume at times, and the general tendency of the wheat market at the present time is toward a carrying basis. Any heavy hedging would probably result in further selling in long wheat. About the only hindrance to this tendency would be a radical change in the crop news, or unexpectedly large foreign buying.

The reluctance of foreign buyers to take hold in the usual volume is attributed both to the unfavorable financial conditions and to the expectation that Russia will be in a position to exchange new crop wheat and rye for raw materials and manufactured products.

Corn Liquidation Heavy

Liquidation in corn last week was heavy in general, forcing prices to the lowest levels in some time, with no special demand appearing to offset the selling. Old crop conditions are bullish, but corn has been left in a class by itself, while other commodities have been declining. Moreover, the hog price has gone much below the usual price with corn and the new crop outlook is favorable. Bulls began to let go early in the week, and the selling volume increased fairly steadily.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING

MONTRAL, July 2—An "official" committee of Grand Trunk road stockholders met at a special meeting of stockholders July 17, when a resolution will be moved pledging those present to oppose any Canadian Government issue that is made in London "until justice is done to Grand Trunk preference and ordinary shareholders."

MOON MOTORS EARNINGS

The Moon Motor Company's May net profits, before taxes, were \$1,264,432, bringing the income for the first five months to \$671,704. After taxes this is equal to approximately \$3.30 a share on 180,000 common shares.

Provisions have been lower as well

*Cents a thousand.

W.H. GLOVER & CO.

Current quotations follow:

Cast Leadings Boston New York

Round bar 6% 6%

East Coast com'ls paper 6% 6%

Year money 5% 5%

Customers' com'ls ins 5% 5%

Individ. cas. com'ls ins 5% 5%

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EDUCATIONAL

Autoeducation vs. Class Instruction

By A. HEAD MISTRESS

London, England

Special Correspondence

TEN or twelve years ago it was usual to recognize the proximity of a national or board school by such a chorus as "Bombay and Bombay Island," repeated over and over by Standard V, or "a-b-ab" or "twice one are two" by the infants. Whether the embodied truths sank into the young minds or not, the rhythm and words must certainly have echoed in their heads.

If one could step backward for 30, or even for 20 years, and enter an infant school in London, or any big town, one would find a large room with little children seated in groups of 60 or so on long benches, leaning over long desks, reading or writing or knitting or sewing. At one end of the room one would see the "gallery"—a series of six or seven or more benches, rising in tiers, one behind the other almost up to the ceiling. On this gallery rows of small people, sometimes as many as 90, were packed in order to receive a "gallery lesson." This was sometimes singing, or Scripture, or poetry, during which the children had to sit erect, each hand clasping an elbow behind the back. Sometimes it was an object lesson, in which all the 90 pairs of eyes must be directed toward a picture, perhaps of a lion or an elephant, or toward a small object, such as a piece of bread or leather. Of these objects they were expected to discover the qualities and voice them in some such chorus as "bread is porous," or "the lion has a mane."

In the school just above the infant department things were no better. One can scarcely wonder that when children left school, books were cheerfully left behind, or that most of these ex-pupils seemed quite unable to read or think connectedly, their chosen literature consisting of the crudely illustrated comic papers.

Yet the friends of childhood through the ages have always been trying to find a better and more natural way of education.

In some schools in the last century were boxes of colored cardboard strips, some straight and some curved, which little children were helped to put together in the shapes of the letters of the alphabet. There were also little tea-sets and dinner-sets with which children practiced laying the table for meals.

Froebel Teaching in 1840

Friedrich Froebel writes about 1840 that "the means by which the child gains his first ideas of his own nature and life and the nature and life of the cosmos are his play and playthings." He charged the mother to play with her child, bearing in mind that "one must not go on in opposition to the wish of the child," but always follow his requirements and needs, and his own expressions of life and activity." He devised a series of play-materials and games to be used by a child in his own education. To his students he writes concerning play with educative toys, "Let us first of all hasten to place ourselves together in the children's play corner, and there seek to discover what attracts the child, or rather in what direction he himself turns his attention, what he would like to do, and what he needs for the purpose. Let us take our place there as quietly and unnoticed as possible."

Yet, in the most enlightened cities in the world teachers continued for many years to give gallery lessons to babies of 3 and 4 and 5.

The followers of Froebel in their zeal to improve matters urged the use of his play materials and games in schools, but they often used them too mechanically and in such a way as to defeat Froebel's purpose of free self-education. Indeed we find half an hour's "kindergarten work" sandwiched in between gallery-lessons on the time-tables of many infant schools of that day.

Progress in the Twentieth Century

With the advent of the twentieth century there became manifested a tendency to apply in a more understanding way the teaching of such reformers as Froebel. More and more freedom was allowed to the pupils in schools to work along the lines of their own interests, and to develop in their own way.

The infant school of today has substituted for the gallery and the benches and desks of other days the little tables and chairs upon which the little children may sit or lie and play with toys suitable to their interests. The babies of the nursery school have now their sand pile and building blocks—their dolls and carts and engines, their balls and picture books and puzzles. The children who are a little older find, in their appointed places, educative toys and materials of various kinds, some of which are adapted to the discovery and use of number and shape, some for the learning of reading and writing, some to

stimulate inquiry and mental activity along other lines.

The children are no longer penned in one place, or compelled to keep one position; but they can move freely about the room. It is very unusual for them to misuse this freedom, for a child loves to get on with his job, when it is a job that is suited to his comprehension. There is now a cheerful buzz of children's voices instead of that unnatural silence in which the teacher's voice alone was heard. When the appointed times come round for singing or marching or dancing or any other relaxation, the children themselves carry away the light tables and chairs, and plenty of floor space becomes at once available. Recreation over, it is the children who rearrange the tables, take out their work and begin.

Education of the child by his own efforts, stimulated by his own initiative, has for many years been the ideal of the best educators; but it is only in recent times that individual employment has been used in large schools as a means of attaining this ideal.

The Dalton Plan, which originated in America, is an application of individual employment to the education of older children. It has not yet received universal approval from the boys and girls themselves—but this is due largely to the proverbial conservatism of the older school children and because it implies a certain responsibility. When the younger generation reaches the secondary school it will take to the Dalton or some similar plan as a matter of course, proud to be an individual stone contributing to the fabric of the school.

small a sum as it now sounds. How should this expense be met?

"My grandmother," said Miss Beach, continuing the story, "made and sold cheeses. Each large cheese she sold for \$25, so that three cheeses were enough to pay for the first year's tuition. When the \$75 which we brought were carefully set aside, our minister, the Rev. G. A. Calhoun, in his capacity as an intermediary in all such matters, wrote to Miss Lyon, requesting the admission of my aunt and her friend, the daughter of a neighbor, to the seminary. The advanced views of our minister on the subject of the higher education for women, I might say, and the aid he lent them in acquiring it, brought him into disfavor with some of his flock.

"There was great excitement in the household when he received the post and the letter written in Mary Lyon's own handwriting was dispatched post haste to my Aunt Elizabeth, who was teaching in Hartford. It was written on a large piece of paper, folded and sealed, and it cost 10 cents to send it. As paper was evidently scarce in those days some member of my aunt's family used some of the space on the back of the letter to write a note to my aunt. This note, besides mentioning the arrival of the letter thus forwarded, discussed of various family matters, ailments and the like, and was so hastily written that no signature was affixed. Probably because of the uncertainty of the mails, the family dispatched the letter to my aunt by special messenger."

Daughters and Sisters—All Go

Not only did Miss Mary Talcott enter Mount Holyoke, but also her three daughters after her. Her younger sister, Maria, was a member of the class of '58. She afterward became Mrs. John W. Beach and the mother of two more Mount Holyoke students, one of whom is Miss Emily Kellogg Beach, the donor of the famous letter.

Miss Elizabeth Talcott, Miss Beach's aunt, kept the letter until she passed away, about 70 years after it was written. It was found among many treasured possessions, letters full of the keen enthusiasms of those early days, when the advantages of higher education were being opened to women.

At one moment its fate hung in the balance. When going through her aunt's papers, Miss Beach discovered a great many and threw them into a blazing fire. She was just about to throw away an old letter which she had discovered, when some impulse prompted her to examine it more closely. On doing so she found it to be one of the few letters written by Mary Lyon which still exist.

If legitimate school work could be directed toward the solving of problems which arise from a child's need, and which are inspired by interests which make an instinctive appeal, the pupil would unquestionably enter more whole-heartedly into his work, he would waste less time, and he would probably develop habits of industry and perseverance. Possibly the skill of future teachers will be tested by their ability to set the stage in such a way that children will feel interest based on real needs.

Even prosaic spelling becomes more interesting if the child learns to spell a word because he needs to use it in a letter which he is writing. A pupil will prefer to buy four pencils at seven cents each rather than study the abstract table of sevens. Many modern schools have a store equipped with shelves which are filled with empty cartons. Here, through the use of paper money, children learn to make change, and, at the same time they realize the need of learning number combinations.

Where a Difference Arises

So far, educators generally agree; but just at this point a difference in opinion arises. Some professors in Columbia and Chicago universities

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Three Great Topographical Artists

By PROF. DR. HANS W. SINGER

PORTRAITS have always had an especial interest for the human race, and it is not strange that the fine arts should have busied themselves with portraits from the very earliest times. But we do not only like to know how particular men and women looked; we are hardly less interested in the appearances of famous cities—and thus portraits of these likewise belong to the earliest subjects handled by artists. Especially in black and white, which lends itself more easily than oil painting to description and detailing facts, topographical art has been a distinct branch of pencil-practice for centuries.

Now cities are made up of houses, and one would think there is nothing more matter-of-fact, nothing less ambiguous, than stone and the buildings constructed thereof. A face changes constantly; naturally a sees and paints it differently from B. But it surprises one to see how different views of the same buildings or of the same city appear when done by various hands. It is quite clear that an eye of the fifteenth century saw things differently from one of the twentieth. To begin with, the mind was not so intent upon the eye's seeing so much as it is nowadays. The human race has developed on the same lines as each single individual. If you place quite a young child before bit of nature, it likewise will not take in as much detail as a grown-up will.

A Modern Development

One of the earliest picture books for the family table is Schedel's "World's Chronicle," published at Nuremberg in 1493. Among its more than 2000 woodcuts there are about 90 small and 30 large double-page views of towns. Of the 90 small pictures, one appears on page 35 labeled "Paris," and again on page 51 labeled "Tarsis." In fact, 17 different blocks only have to suffice for all the 90 cities, some of them appearing with no less than seven different labels. Now, today, if you were to show the inhabitant of the meanest village your work he would not swallow it as a view of his native place until it tallied with nature in every slightest detail. The buyers of Schedel's folio must have belonged to the wealthiest and most educated class of their time; for it was a costly "edition de luxe," and if they reflected for a moment they, of course, must have known that Paris and Tarsis do not look alike. But they seem not to have reflected. At any rate they did not stick at the lack of truth to nature. What they wanted was a good picture. If it along with the type and the rest of the make-up helped to beautify the page, they were satisfied, even if it was not a true one.

As time progressed, however, no branch of art made more of a point of verisimilitude to nature than topographical art. During the first quarter of the sixteenth century Dürer drew the view of a town at the bottom of his "Nemesis" plate which nobody who has been there has any difficulty in recognizing as Klausen, in the Tyrol. The principal features as one sees them today are the same as Dürer drew them. Yet his picture distances, by far, any photograph of the place; for he, the great artist, brings out the characteristic, gloomy severity of the landscape—the small town is situated in a narrow ravine—much more finely than any photograph can convey it.

Piranesi, Canaletto, Meryon

There are any number of minor topographical artists from the earliest days down to the time when photography supplanted them but there are also some of first importance. Among these Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Bernardo Bellotto, called Canaletto, and Charles Meryon head the list.

Piranesi's work is restricted to Rome. He was born at Venice, but all his life and art is so bound up with the "eternal city" that people lost sight of where he came from and called him Piranesi the Roman. Our knowledge of this capital, as it was round about 1750, is due to him. Passionate in all his doings, he ennobled what was already noble, aggrandized what was already grand. His pictures of Rome are full of dramatic incident and were executed in the phantastic spirit of those wonders of imaginative power, the "Carceri" or "Prisons," a set of monumental, fanciful buildings, huger than any ever erected in reality, most stupendous, and yet not un-believable.

Canaletto, also a Venetian by birth, and living about the same time, was in many ways Piranesi's antipode. Canaletto is not dramatic but serene. A quiet, hazy, diffused light pervades all his pictures. He loves to go into detail and his respect for fact is unbounded. No doubt he is the most faithful chronicler among all great topographical artists and never feels as if he need go nature one better. The proof of his genius lies in the keen sense he has for the picturesque and for what is worth preserving in the shape of a picture.

Canaletto worked in Venice, London, and most of all in Dresden and Warsaw, at the court of the Saxon-Polish King. His paintings of Dresden form a wonderful iconography of this beautiful town. Almost all of them he himself repeated in large, well-executed etchings, which display the same fine, clear qualities as his work in oils. Among his best views are those of the famous old bridge, which was unequal and unsymmetrical, stretching across the river, like some antediluvian monster with enormous head, ready at any moment to lash its tail—a bridge with a character, not correct and accurate and soulless, like the modern structure which replaced it in 1911. Then, the Zwinger court, that noble arcade built around the campus as a gallery for the finely accoutered onlookers—on which the royal jousts and sham tournaments took place—the arcades have been closed with windows and the whole is now used for museum purposes; again, the ruins of the tower topping the Church of the Holy Cross, destroyed by Frederick the Great's can-

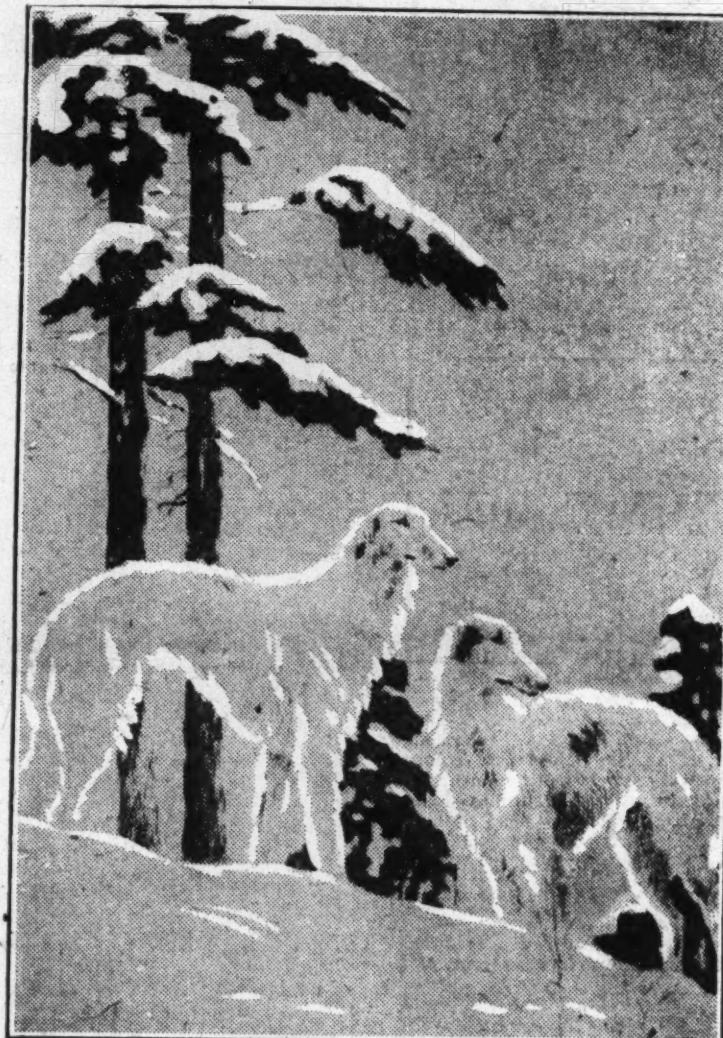
non balls. Canaletto's view of a corner of Our Lady's Church with the adjacent street, shows how little time has been able to change the appearance of even so lively a town as Dresden. Except the buildings to the extreme right, the modern paving and the modern traffic, this corner of the city looks today exactly as it did in the year 1751, when Canaletto painted it.

Photography has abolished the minor topographical artist. But among really fine painters and especially etchers, views of cities have lost none of their interest as a subject. Meryon was almost exclusively a topographical etcher. If Piranesi was beset by Rome and its grandeur, Meryon was engrossed by Paris. He immortalized the state of the city, as it was before Baron Haussmann changed it at the command of Napoleon III. Old nooks and streets were pulled down to make room for broad boulevards, and these paved with solid paving like asphalt, so that the Parisian mob should no longer be able to find material for the building of barricades in times of riot. To Meryon the old places were fraught with drama and weird beauty. He introduced human tragedies into some of his Parisian views and peopled others with queer creations of fancy. In spite of this, they belong to the greatest masterpieces of art, and if connoisseurs were called upon to vote for some one single view as the best of all ever produced, I have no doubt that Meryon's "Abside de Notre Dame"

would receive a great majority of the votes.

In our own day America has produced in Joseph Pennell a topographical artist of such excellence that I am contented posthaste not to hesitate to rank him as the full equal of the three named above. London and New York have been his two principal sketching grounds; but he has worked in Spain, Germany, Italy, Holland, France—in fact, nearly all over the world. His faculty for seeing and catching picturesqueness and beauty in places which hundreds and thousands have passed by without seeing anything at all in them is supreme. If there is anything more wonderful still, it is his gift of finding at a glance the point of view from which the building or the street, or the town, which he is about to depict, presents itself most favorably.

The fertility of his imagination, embodied in his line, is astounding. He will sit down before apparently a thankless task, as your skyscraper, with its hundred windows, each monotonously alike as one egg is to another, and reproduce each one with some fresh creative formula. Not any two of his drawings of windows are done with exactly the same set of lines, but all of them have the like unsurpassable power of suggestiveness. He has not, indeed, achieved the astounding marvel of creating new hitherto unknown style. But taken simply as a topographical etcher, I would—though he himself probably would condemn me for doing so—place him even above Whistler.



"A Winter Idyl." From Etching by Marguerite Kirmse
Miss Kirmse's Etchings Have Attracted Increasing Attention at This Year's American Exhibitions. They Are at Once Intimate and Decorative

One View of Prize-Winning

Glorification of the prize-winner has been rather to the fore in art news of late. We have had pictures of the agitated candidate wandering on forbidden grass in the last anxious moments of waiting, falling into the clutches of the police, and falling out of them just in time to catch off the laurel wreath in the form of a comfortable income of \$1200 for five years, and again, pictures of the modest candidate with whom the study of art was the merest chance, and who therefore feels that his winning of the almost equally comfortable income of \$1000 for three years must also be a chance on the part of the jury of award; and pictures in less glowing colors of other triumphs expressed likewise in financial terms, but on a smaller scale.

Now, all this is very gratifying for the winners are to be congratulated for winning—if races for honors must be held—and good wishes go with them for further success in the Schools of Paris, or the American Schools of Rome, or wherever the candidates of the prize decree that studies shall be continued. To win is always pleasant, and no doubt it sends the young student off with a stimulating certainty of still greater conquests to come.

But, if to win is pleasant, I am not sure that it is always helpful. It would be interesting if someone of a statistical turn of mind would gather together all the facts and figures connected with the distribution of these money prizes in American art schools during the many years since benevolent Americans took to bestowing or bequeathing money for the purpose.

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nity has yielded little, has had little influence in the development of American art.

The standard of art exhibitions certainly has not been raised by the ever-increasing number of artists who have won money prizes and who should have profited by the benefits they are supposed to supply in infinite measure. The old convention is only the more conventional in the academic group and, at the other extreme, the Independents have in a incredibly short time fallen into a new convention as rigid. Individuality is far to seek, and technical accomplishment is but empty when it is not the medium of some personal expression, some personal note. An English art professor going through several exhibitions in New York not long since, declared himself astonished at the high level of technical proficiency reached, higher he thought than could be found in English exhibitions, but astonished too that artists apparently had no particular use of their own to put it to—so little to say despite all their facility for saying something. It is surely not for this that prizes are won and years are spent in study abroad.

There was a distinct awakening, a renewed freshness of outlook, a striving for self-expression, when Duvivier with the Duvivier boys, and Chase, and the others came back from Munich and Venice, though in their young days scholarships were the exception, not the rule. But nothing of the kind has been felt since their time and the only new movement has been the re-echo of a movement already outworn in France and Germany where it started, and so narrow in scope and possibilities that its formula is the narrowest yet invented by the revolutionaries of art.

In the Old Days

It is just as well to face the truth instead of covering it up with picturesque "stories," this year of the agitated student and the modest student in his garret. What have all the ambitious young people of other and earlier years done with the chance thrown so lavishly in their way? Something must be wrong somewhere, or genius would not be so far to seek. One would not wander from the National Academy to the salons of America and find so few signs of stirring individuality and new life. Perhaps, until we have the statistics, it will be hard to decide why this should be.

Sometimes I wonder if it is because the way has been made too easy. In the old struggle the weak fell by the roadside and only the strong—the artist—remained. It was a struggle for many, a living to be made in one fashion or another while study went on. If the more adventurous crossed the Atlantic, it was to face a harder struggle, a living being still more difficult to make in lands where the manners and the language were strange and had first to be mastered. No clubs and hostels were prepared to give them shelter and companionship. Their benevolent country people had not crossed the Atlantic before them to clear their path of hardships and snares. They had to fight through, and they were hardened in the process.

The student now is so well taken care of, so mothered, that it is no wonder he grows a little softer in the process. And worse, if he so chooses he need never be even conscious that he is in a foreign land. There was the old story, often told in Paris, of the American student from far Oshkosh or Kalamazoo who would ask what the French were doing, as if he had never strayed from his native health. This sort of student is in, but not of it, well outside that atmosphere which could do so much for him if he could only remember that one thing he was to gain by his scholarship was to learn, without asking, what the French were doing. I do not mean to say that there have been no results whatever. Men who won these scholarships and profited by them are today well-known and distinguished artists. But they are in a minority, standing alone, and as yet without appreciable influence on the art of their country. E.

Art Notes

The first exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was a success and private view on July 14, 4 to 6 p.m.

Twenty-two industrial art scholarships have just been awarded by the New York School of Art League to the most gifted students in the city high schools. The young men and women are members of the graduating classes of 19 high schools and the winners of the scholarships are to enter upon their advanced work in the New York School of Fine and Applied Art and the art department of Pratt Institute in the September. Each scholarship pays the fees of tuition, room and board, professional study in costume illustration, commercial design, textile design, interior decoration or a general art course.

American professors of art may be sure, and indeed are sure enough to say aloud that in the American art schools the American student can now receive as thorough a training as in any school in Europe, but it is not the less true that Europe offers certain advantages not to be obtained as yet in America. Therefore, to be privileged to prolong one's studies in them for further success in the Schools of Paris, or the American Schools of Rome, or wherever the candidates of the prize decree that studies shall be continued. To win is always pleasant, and no doubt it sends the young student off with a stimulating certainty of still greater conquests to come.

But, if to win is pleasant, I am not sure that it is always helpful. It would be interesting if someone of a statistical turn of mind would gather together all the facts and figures connected with the distribution of these money prizes in American art schools during the many years since benevolent Americans took to bestowing or bequeathing money for the purpose.

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A Japanese Painter of Paris

Paris, June 17

Special Correspondence

ONE of the things in last spring's exhibition which because of its individuality arrests the eye at once is a portrait by Tsugouharu Foujita of himself and his wife. Again in the Salon des Tuilleries one's attention is held by a figure study by the same painter and also by a little portrait of himself done on silk.

Artists and laymen both seem fasci-

nated by Foujita's work. He has painted much alone and to bring out only what is individually his own. Although expressing himself in the manner of the Japanese, he hopes there is some new note in his pictures.

He said he admires the Italian primitives very much because they are akin to those of the Japanese, in that they are without light, without proportion and without construction.

They are a conscientious rendering of a beautiful subject without sentiment.

Then Foujita added that the early Italian school is enjoyed by the Japanese because the painting is not only beautiful but careful and mindful of detail. His people are neat and regard completeness and finish as essential, so they do not understand the apparently hasty methods of western painters.

On taking leave of Foujita we felt we had met a painter who was true to his tradition and ideals. I. K.

Matthew Maris' Living Room Placed in Amsterdam Academy

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 28 (Special Correspondence) — In the State Academy for Liberal Arts at Amsterdam, a room has been set apart where the furniture and other belongings from Matthew Maris' living room in London have been placed, and will be open to the public on certain days of the week. These objects were presented by Mrs. E. van Wisselingh, widow of the art dealer who was also Maris' friend and helper. The many admirers of Matthew Maris will greatly appreciate the opportunity the museum will afford them of seeing the environment in which this famous artist lived in seclusion during a great part of his lifetime.

On the door leading to Matthew's room is written "Matthew Maris, 15 August, 1839—22 August, 1917." The furniture in the room is of the heavy, good old-fashioned kind, and consists of a wooden four-post bed, a mahogany cabinet which, when opened, can be used as a washstand, some chairs, and other things, such as brass ornaments, candlesticks, curiosities, etc. On a couple of easels are drawings by the master's friends, and photographs by Braun after Claude Lorraine and Raphael.

Mrs. van Wisselingh's gift also contains the master's palette, his water-color boxes, the particularly blunt pencils with which he made his increasingly sketchy pictures, and his oil-paint box. Inside the latter are tiny landscapes and figure studies, which, according to experts, must have been painted by the French artist Corot. It therefore seems probable that Matthew bought this box from Corot's estate.

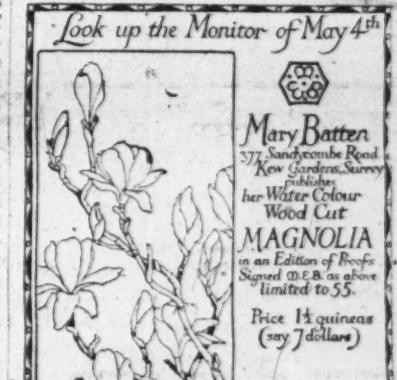
Foujita explained that only on a canvas thusly prepared could he obtain a firm line which would have no wavering and would be the same width throughout.

He talked a little about himself saying that he had studied at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts. About 11 years ago he came to Paris, but instead of entering an atelier, he worked independently, spending much time at the Louvre. He was pleased at being a member of the Salon de Automne; and Associate of the National Salon; but the membership in the Imperial Academy at Tokyo gave him more joy.

He then showed us a reproduction of a still-life, which he had exhibited 10 years ago in Tokyo and which was awarded the first prize in the Japanese Academy. A whole book full of notices cut from various Japanese publications and all on this one picture proved that his work is much admired in his own country.

Foujita was reticent in expressing his opinions on modern art, but he did say that it seemed to him that our painters from time to time drew their inspiration from each other. They did not have different messages to interpret in paint, but their work was an aggregation of ideas from other artists.

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Miss Jewett's Chemistry of Story Writing

"TODAY I am plunged into the depths of the rural districts, and this promises to be one of my dear country stories like the 'Only Son.' Good heavens! what a wonderful kind of chemistry it is that evolves all the details of a story and writes them presently in one flash of time! For two weeks I have been noticing a certain string of things and having hints of character, etc., and day before yesterday the plan of the story comes to my mind, and in half an hour I have put all the little words and ways into their places and can read it off to myself like print. Who does it? for I grow more and more sure that I don't."

Thus wrote Sarah Orne Jewett from her quiet home in South Berwick, Me., on a certain Thursday in December, 1889. Her most delightful letters, which have been compared to Dean Swift's famous *Journal to Stella* for their lightness and delicacy of touch and for their rare command of the so-called "little language," contain many such references to the wonderful chemistry of story writing. Now we read, "I am bewitched with a story," and again, "I made up a 'first-rate story,' or 'One began to write itself this morning.'

Those who know her story of "The Gray Man" will find a peculiar pleasure in her account of its genesis and beginning: "I am thinking and planning my stories over and over, and first of all seems to come the gray man. It was very funny; I had the solitary man whom I talked about at first, and then came the man who never smiled," and I conjectured over these two estimable characters for some days, when suddenly without note or warning they turned and double somersaults and one swallowed the other, and I found they were really one person! The Gray Man was masquerading a little, that was all, and by this time I have ever so many notes about him and I long to write him all down before I see you again."

Or perhaps equally interesting is this reference to the simpler beginning of her "Marsh Rosemary": "In the meantime I will simply state that the next story is called 'Marsh Rosemary,' and I made it up as I drove to the station in Wells this morning. It deals with real life. Somehow dear, dull old Wells is a first-rate place to find stories in. Do you remember how we drove up that long straight road across the marshes last summer? It was along there the Marsh Rosemary grew."

Yet we must not infer that the wonderful chemistry did not much evolve Mrs. Jewett's clever stories. She struggled with the problems of composition even as many another, and at

times found it a tiresome task, though she loved it much. We read how with much "grumbling and groaning" she got two numbers of a serial ready for the printer, and how the stories often fell short of her early dreams of them.

This reference to "The Tory Lover" is typical: "The 'Tory Lover' got it quite done at last—though almost every day I get hurried notes from the House with questions about last things. I grow very melancholy if I fall to thinking of the distance between my poor story and the first dreams of it, but I believe that I have done it just as well as I could. I was delighted the other day when Mrs. Agassiz said that she had been doubtful in the beginning, but had really liked each number better than the last, and I found that my people had made her a real pleasure in the end. One needs these things for cheer."

And again we read: "What a joyful time it is to be close to the end of a long piece of work, and sad, too—like coming into harbour at the end of a voyage. The more one has cared to put one's very best into a thing, the surer he is to think that it falls short of the 'sky he meant.' But it is certain that everything is in such work that we have put in. The sense of failure that weighs the artist down is often nothing but a sense of fatigue. I always think that the trees look tired in autumn when their fruit has dropped, but I shall remember as long as I remember anything a small seedling apple tree that stood by a wall in a high wild pasture at the White Hills—standing proudly over its first small crop of yellow apples all fallen into a little almost hollow of the soft turf below, could look over its head, and it would have been heart of stone that did not beat fast with sympathy. There was Success—but up there against the sky the wistfulness of later crops was yet to come."

Surely there is inspiration and encouragement for all in the story of this tiny apple tree, just as in these words of advice to Mrs. R.: "But tell Mrs. R.—that the only way is to keep at work! If I were she I should read half a dozen really good and typical stories over and over! Maupassant's 'Picelle' for pathos and tragic directness, for one, and some of Miss Thackeray's fairy stories—'Cinderella,' for instance, which I have always admired very much—old-fashioned romance put into modern terms, and Miss Wilkins' story about getting the squeak out in one frosty night, and the cats being lost! I can't remember the name though the story is so clear and exquisite to my mind; and Daudet's 'La Chevre de M. Sequin' and 'La Mule du Pape.' These are all typical and well proportioned in themselves and well managed, and I speak of them because they come readily to my mind, and give one clear idea of a beautiful way of doing things. One must have one's own method; it is the personal contribution that makes true value in any form of art or work of any sort."

"I could write much about these things, but I do not believe that it is worth while to say anything, but keep at work! If something comes into a writer's or a painter's mind, the only thing is to try it, to see what one can do with it, and give it a chance to show if it has real value. Story-writing is always experimental. Just as a water-color sketch is, and that something which does itself is the vitality of it. I think we must know what good work is, before we can do good work of our own, and so say, study work that the best judges have called good and see why it is good; whether it is, in that particular story, the reticence or the bravery of speech, the power of suggestion that is in it, or the absolute clearness and finality of revelation; whether it sets you thinking, or whether it makes you see a landscape with a live human figure living its life in the foreground."

Which brings us again to a sense of that wonderful chemistry at which she herself marvelled. Here is the creed that made it possible: "In short, you must write to the human heart, the great consciousness that all humanity goes to make up. Otherwise what might be strength in a writer is only crudeness, and what might be insight is only observation; sentiment fails to sentimentality—you can write about life but never write life itself. And to write and work on this level, we must live on it—we must at least recognize it and defer to it at every step. We must be ourselves, but we must be our best selves. If we have patience with cheapness and thinness, as Christians must, we must know that it is cheapness and not make-believe about it. To work in silence and with all one's heart, that is the writer's lot; he is the only artist who must be a solitary, and yet needs the widest outlook upon the world."

Four Skies

The country was so flat along the Maryland shore that the sky seemed more of an enormous and magnificent dome than in the city or the mountain. It was gracefully bowed over rich horizons that seemed much higher than the land. Passing as in a depression along the white, dusty road, we paused to watch the colors play in the expanse of sky, for it was at that hour which marked the ebbing of day and the flooding in of night. But we noticed, for the first time, that the dome above seemed to consist of four distinct skies, of separate color, contour and design, and etched at horizon by land or sea.

These skies followed the cardinal points of the compass, and never seemed to merge at the center of the dome. The western sky first attracted us, as here the sun was setting—a red, round globe, shining through thick veils of amber, copper and mauve. There were violent, flaming colors fol-

lowing in the wake of the sun, which faded as its light spread further across the veil that covered it. Far above the horizon of the flat, sweeping country, the sun took its departure, not even touching the border of a dark mauve cloud which resembled a mountain.

How different was the northern sky at this hour! All blue and white and clear as turquoise and matrix. It curved over a rippling body of water. Its placid background bore long white

bending and crook beneath one's feet. The curtains in the red room have faded in the sun. The tongs refuse their office.

Underneath the dining room window, the wall is striped with white scars, made there by the paws of our several dogs: "Leda! Paf! Fracasse! Will you get down?" And away went the dog as he had come—at a bound—and on each occasion there was a fresh scratch on the clear brown of the wall.

On the next story there stands upon

Kingcup fare beside the stream. That not glides now, but runs brawling; That wet roses are asteam In the sun and will be falling; Say the chestnut sheds his bloom; Honey from straw hivings oozes; There's a nightjar in the coombie; Venus nightly burns, and chooses Most to blaze above my room; That the laggard 'tis that loses.

—Robert Nichols.

Superior to Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief is common to mortals that circumstances over which one has no control may destroy harmony or prevent the performance of desirable or dutiful acts. Indeed, there are perhaps few who have not, at one time or another, felt a sense of helplessness before adverse conditions. Occasionally, however, someone rises to the emergency and, in spite of obstacles, brings some problem to a satisfactory conclusion. These examples of superiority to circumstances hint a fundamental truth, which, if understood and utilized, would cure the tendency to concede power to so-called material influences, and show that, even if facts or events themselves cannot apparently be changed, one can at all times prove that spiritual harmony is not dependent upon, or affected by, material occurrences.

According to the usual acceptance of the word, circumstances are simply the sum or complex of the conditions surrounding any fact or event. Mortals believe that these things are external to their own thinking and are, therefore, beyond their control. But the mistaken belief that there is power in material environment to make or to mar happiness is all there is to that seeming power.

If the belief concerning any state is changed, one correspondingly experiences harmony or discord, whether or not the situation itself be changed. Referring to the mortal fear that something unlike God can control and discomfit men, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 377): "Without this ignorant human belief, any circumstance is of itself powerless to produce suffering."

The important thing to consider is, then, not the formidable or insurmountable appearance of any exigency, but rather what one's attitude toward it shall be. This means, of course, that since mortals move in the midst of constantly shifting material beliefs, each one must determine whether he shall view his daily environment and problems from the standpoint of material pleasure or pain, success or defeat, or from the standpoint of spiritual man's immortal and immutable dominion and harmony. The place where one is at any time, surrounded by all the complex elements which appear to make up any condition, is the place and the time and the environment where, and in which, one must see the spiritual facts as they are in Truth; and one should conduct himself as if he implicitly believed spiritual facts to be actual and demonstrable. Even according to human calculations, environment does not make the individual; but surrounding influences very often are instrumental in revealing the weaknesses or the virtues of human character. Each one must, then, determine what circumstances shall mean to him. If they are auspicious, one may be grateful for them, recognizing God as the source of all good; if they seem to be unfavorable, one may know that since evil has no origin in divine Mind and therefore no reality, it has no power to affect or disturb a true sense of harmony and achievement.

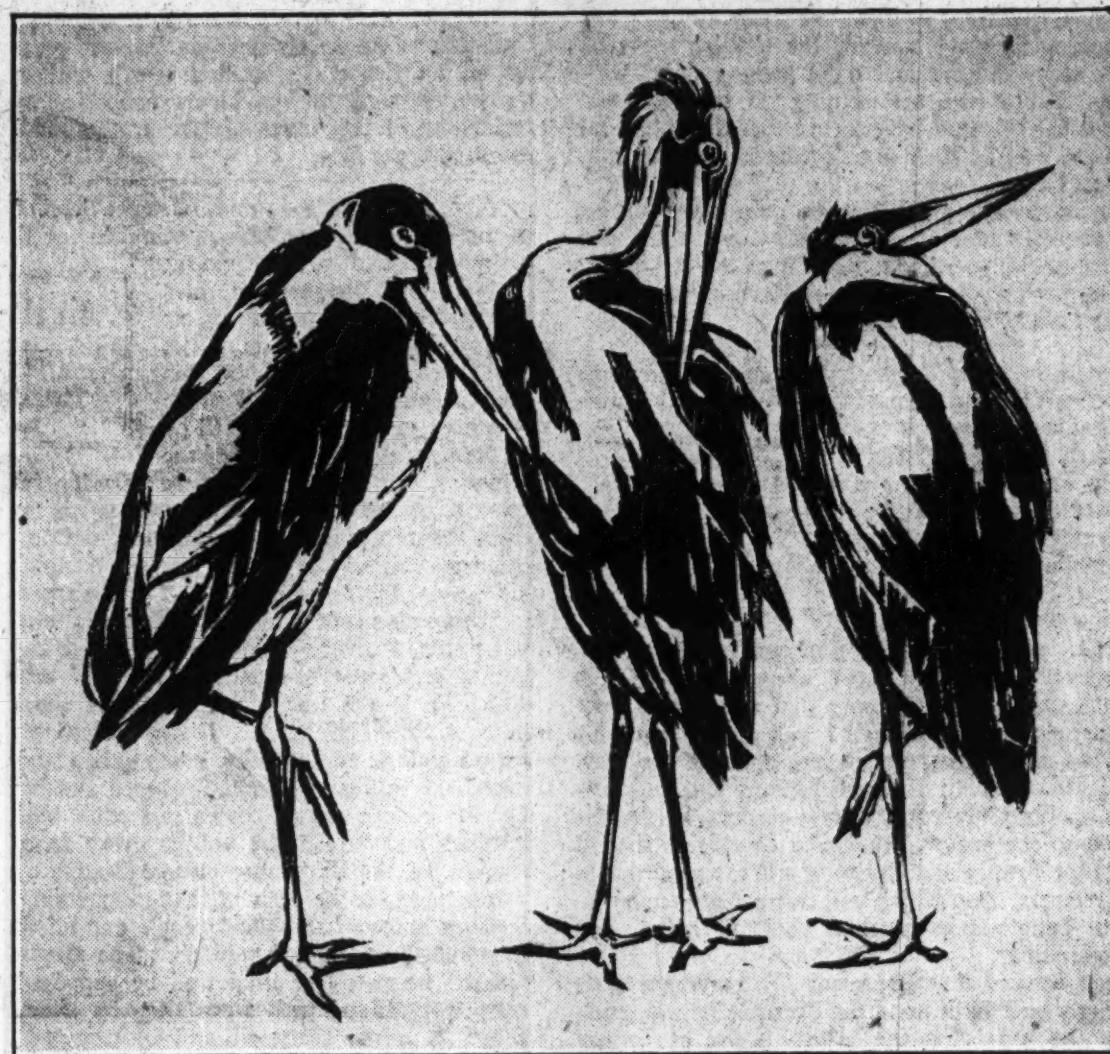
If one's reasoning begins with God,

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Marabou Storks. From a Woodcut by Paul Ryter

wisps—mare's tails, the mariners call them, and sea-folk they are signs of high winds and rough waves; and indeed, the waves had begun to grow restless beneath this sky.

The southern sky presented a canopy of pearl gray, lighted by filmy pink clouds, which rested over the Virginia shore of the river, widening into the bay and were filled with sea water. Here the sky was etched by clusters of tall pines which from our position in the road seemed a narrow, dark emerald ridge, above the wrinkled waters, and below the gray sky.

But the east! What mysterious majesty was rising in the eastern sky! What a trail was being made from east to west, as the fanfare and trumpeting of violet colors in the west bade farewell to the sun. On one side the ebbing light followed that of the west, while the mystery of an Oriental splendor came softly into the eastern sky. The white-gold moon, a fragile scimitar above a brilliant star, was already beginning to shed narrow beams of light. In the east the sky was a warmer blue. Darkness grew deeper as the moon trailed the sun toward the center of the dome. But before the glory of the sun had wan in the west its light struck the eastern sky and water, reflecting the liquid azure of a sky that matched the soft blue waters, already splashed with silver from the moon.

For a moment both the northern and southern sky with all their individuality seemed neutral, while in the same instant the west and the east lived vividly, for the world moves from east to west with all its pageantry. Yet, as they travel, the twain never meet. Only, in silence, the soft blue dreams of the eastern sky creep across the central track of the dome on the trail of fleeing day.

In the mornings, especially, order.

Half-past four: the little conventual peals out its clear call. Five o'clock: heavy, dragging steps in the courtyard: the oxen are going down for a drink. Six o'clock: the Angelus sounds from the church-belfry.

Half-past six: in the garden the sand crunches beneath Lagoon's sabots, and almost immediately the cracking of the well-hoist informs me of my conjugal that he is drawing up the water for his sprinkling. Seven o'clock: the kitchen shutters open protestingly, then those of the dining room, the vestibule, the saloon. At the same instant, or often a little before, the raising of the latch on my mother's door makes itself heard with a sharp, little click.

A quarter-past seven: the postman rings at the courtyard gate—tries to ring, rather—for so rusty and slack are the wires leading to the bell that hangs near the pomegranate trees, that they seldom call forth a tinkle; their quivering suffices to let us know that someone wishes to come in. Very discreet sounds which far from breaking the peaceful impression, but serve to enhance it.

Here must one come to enjoy silence, to know what absolute silence is. When there is no wind, the night slips by in a stillness so unbroken that, from my room, I can, by listening closely, hear the light tick-tock of the clock in the saloon below; scarcely from time to time, the chirping of a cricket, the dull rumble of a train in the distant valley, or from somewhere, far away, a dog's barking. Even by day the only sounds I hear are the songs of the birds, or far-off shepherd's voices.

Within the old house, everything is old. The windows shut with difficulty and the doors have a restive tendency to open of their own accord. One hesitates to wash the windows because they are none too firmly set. Some of the boards in the saloon floor are half sunken in, others

never wildly gay like the frail little birches.

These are quiet children born of snowy weather, yet they love the season of bird songs and fragrance, and here on this windy slope they all dance together.

In a charmed madrigal boughs lift and droop again, melt into shadow, then catch the sun's gleams.

Swinging as the south wind ruffles through their needles, these slim forest children hold their heads high;

They have grown so tall in the long-shaded winter.

They can see the golden sun at noon riding by.

Never wildly gay like the frail little birches.

These are quiet children born of snowy weather,

yet they love the season of bird songs and fragrance,

and here on this windy slope they all dance together.

Helen Ives Gilchrist.

Perfection

Perfection in art is, perhaps, more sudden sometimes than we think, but then the long preparation for it, that unseen germination, that is what we ignore and forget.—Tennyson.

And here is the plaster medallions and the statuettes modeled by my mother when she was a young girl or during the early years of her married life: the big, two-handed vases that she had garlanded with vine-leaves and bunches of grapes, in relief; the old skein-winder of wood and ivory: "Uncle Marcel's chest"; the flat, hard-wood chest which bears a regimental number, and which came back from the Crimea; . . . the petrifications gathered along neighboring highways, arranged in rows on a little stand; the butterfly case; the little, bronze plow on its marble base; the big shell to which so many little ears, rosy as it, have come and still do come to "listen to the sound of the sea" . . .

One would even say that the inhabitants of the neighborhood partake of its longevity. . . . I see again, each year, the elders of the countryside, the baker, the butcher, the inn-keeper, the schistarian, and they seem to me neither whiter nor more bowed. . . . Lagoon, the gardener, how long has he been here? And if, before him, there was Raveen and Bacheller, is he not the selfsame being under a different name, wearing the same slate-gray blouse with the silver clasp? . . . Sometimes, when a peasant greets me, I say to myself, "That is So-and-So." No, it is his son, but the mistake is without importance. . . . Amid these scenes where nothing has grown old, I experience no sense of aging.

I take good care, besides, to cherish myself in this illusion, and to make it easier, in watching over the simple things which surround me, in making them last as long as possible. My first care, after my arrival, is to put each object into its accustomed place. . . . I even go so far as not to tell the locks on the doors or the hinges on the shutters, so that they may keep their old, squeaky voices their different voices, which I know, each one from the other.—André Le Breton, in *Figaro*. Translated for The Christian Science Monitor.

In the South African Veldt

Cousin Matilda thinks "life on the veldt is much like it must have been in the Ark." We seem to live in splendid isolation on a sea of veldt—some of us plying forth on our pleasure or business for the day and bringing back news of the outside world. We took her for a shopping expedition to our nearest town (small town).

It was day when the little veldt "nestled in the dust." It was Nataal (Communion), when the members of the Dutch Reformed Church assemble from all quarters. They come from great distances, some tak-

ing days to come by wagon, bringing their families and servants and many fowls to cook by the way. The veldt is full of carts, cars, vehicles of all descriptions—we even passed a Cape cart drawn by two oxen. As we left the veldt we saw many wagons outspanned on the veldt, looking picturesque as they stood out against a golden sky. Log fires with three-legged pots hanging over them, the families squatting round for their evening meal—released oxen and horses grazing near.

For the festive time of Christmas we took Cousin Matilda to our favourite camping place—an ideal spot—which the Vicar of that parish had made more so by planting many trees, and where oaks flourished in large plantations and mile-long avenues. We went by wagon, arriving on Christmas Eve, to find others camping out in tents, and one family of father, mother, and children in the dairy, while the hospitable Vicarage overflowed with guests—some of the original family having to take refuge in the barns! As we arrived we met a merry band of young Adams and Eves descending from the hills, laden with armfuls of arum lilies, blue agapanthus, and maiden-hair ferns, which grow in profusion in the lonely kloof, and we were soon inspanned to decorate the pretty little church. The scarlet buds of the pomegranate had to do duty for holly-berrries. . . .

Of course, we had the usual summer storm, and . . . hurried to the shelter of the stoep. I heard Davis, Cousin Matilda's maid, whisper: "This is a very upside-down sort of country—even Orion is upside down!"—The Landmark.

To England

Meadows of England shining in the rain

Spread wide your daisied lawns: your ramparts green

With briar fortify, with blossom screen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is possible to be enthusiastic, without being over-sanguine, over the princely proffer by Mr. Edward W. Bok of a prize of \$100,000 for "a practicable" plan for cooperation on the part of the United States in the effort to assure world peace. The "preliminary arrangements" and the stipulations made by Mr. Bok seem to be wisely calculated to accomplish the end he seeks. The "Policy Committee," which is to select the jury of award to pass upon the suggestions offered, including such recognized leaders of international thought as John W. Davis, Melville E. Stone, Mrs. Ogden Reid, and Judge Learned Hand, is a body of notable intellectual capacity. The proviso that the award shall be divided into two parts, one of \$50,000 to be granted to the originator of the plan which the jury of award declares to be most promising, and the second \$50,000 to be granted only after political action shall have been taken to give the plan effect, seems to be wisely devised. By it not merely will an idea be encouraged, but the steps by which that idea may be transmuted into accomplished political action will be furthered. Perhaps the feature of the plan which most invites criticism is the proviso that all suggestions must be in by the middle of November. It is rather a revolutionary project to be put through intelligently in so brief a space of time.

As we have said, it is not well to be too sanguine as to the accomplishment of the end sought by this princely encouragement to endeavor. It will be noted that the appeal is not for a plan to get the United States into the present League of Nations. That may be wise. Against that organization there has been created a mass of hostile public sentiment, unintelligent, perhaps, but at the same time one that must be reckoned with. On the other hand, that League does possess operative machinery and a record of experience and accomplishment on the part of its secretariat which it would be arrant folly to discard simply because certain self-seeking politicians have made it the target of their rhetorical assaults. How to organize the existing pro-League sentiment in the United States, and by associating with it the enormous sentiment for some form of international co-operation for the maintenance of peace so that the whole may form a majority of American opinion, will be the task of the contestants for this prize.

Constructive endeavor in statesmanship is always more difficult than merely destructive. Mr. Bok demands endeavor of this character. It might have been interesting had he offered a prize for the best means of assuring world peace without entering upon any form of international agreements whatsoever. That seems to be the ideal which the Johnsons, the Lodges, the McCormicks and their followers have set up. Everything which promises harmonious action for the maintenance of peace they attack, but not one has yet set forth one single tenable proposition, one single hopeful promise that by their policy of aloofness and inaction peace will be maintained. They can see well enough that clouds lower at all times on the European horizon, and, with an ignorance that is incomprehensible in view of the experience of 1917, they seem to think that the United States can protect itself from the storm simply by keeping out of any European entanglements. That Nation thought that it was out of European entanglements when the Lusitania was sunk. It still strove to keep out of European entanglements while Germany persistently attacked and destroyed its merchant fleet. But it was drawn in by the irresistible force of international association. The way to avoid another engulfment in the whirlpool of international hatreds, is to take early steps for stalling, or at least controlling, the forces which those hatreds breed.

The development and progress of the contest for Mr. Bok's prize will be watched with the greatest interest, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. It will at least help to stimulate thought and discussion upon a subject which already ought to engage the best intellectual efforts of every man having the welfare of the human race at heart. We hope that it will result in something more than academic success. But it is apparent that unless the successful contestant carries his project beyond the sphere of mere intellectual discussion into that of practical politics, nothing at all will come of it. And he may be very sure indeed that the practical politician in the hostile camp is already waiting to deal to whatever proposition he may put forth a staggering blow.

THESE are busy days at Ellis Island, the immigrants' port of entry at New York. With the beginning of July came the new year, officially, and a clean page in the book in which are recorded the quotas and admissions under the existing federal immigration law. On the last day of the fiscal year it was estimated that 13,627 passenger-immigrants were

waiting just outside the harbor, ready to rush in before others seeking entry should arrive. It is estimated that before the passage of a single week the July quotas of all European countries except Great Britain, Germany, and possibly Czechoslovakia, will be filled.

The condition is deeply significant. America has something to offer to the hopeful and courageous peoples of less favored lands. It cannot be denied that America has given liberally and ungrudgingly, and that this giving will continue, though with some such safeguard as that now imposed. The undertaking has been, as it continues to be, the greatest adventure along the line of racial assimilation. Sometimes doubt is expressed as to the success of the experiment, but the considered conclusion must be that its wisdom has been proved. But America is seeking to make it more than ever plain that if it is to continue to give liberally, it must demand and receive

something in return. This, which all who come can easily render, is loyalty and obedience to the established order. Inherited prejudices must be cast aside and governmental wrongs, of whatever nature, must be forgiven and forgotten. Those who would be adopted into the great American family owe this simple allegiance. Some who have come have remained to make the pathway of others who are looking longingly toward the western shore of the Atlantic more difficult and more hedged about with restrictions. Those who are coming on the new tide should remember this and have a care that they place no obstacle in the way of their less fortunate brothers who have been left behind.

Opportunity awaits all those who gain a footing on America's shores. It is an opportunity for constructive service, for unselfish sacrifice to a common cause. There is work with pay for all who come, and an important part for even the least of these to perform.

IN VIEW of the many depressing forecasts which have been made from time to time of late regarding the present somewhat tense situation existing between France and Germany, it is noteworthy that a more hopeful opinion is presented in a report just published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This report has been prepared by Henri Lichtenberger, professor at the Sorbonne, after an exhaustive survey and analysis of every phase of the present crisis, and in it he asserts that a new Germany will soon arise from the ashes of today's distress. So positively has he written concerning what he has seen and investigated that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is responsible for the introduction to the report, draws the conclusion that at no distant time France and Germany will arrive at a substantial agreement upon which will rest a steady upbuilding in both countries of normal political, social, and economic conditions.

It cannot be said that Professor Lichtenberger casts any startlingly new light upon the Franco-German situation, when he says that the worst factor at present operating is mutual distrust and that when that can be dissipated, the troubles of both Germany and France will solve themselves. The difficulty is that that mutual distrust is so deeply ingrained in both the French and German natures that sometimes it seems that it will never be overcome. Still, he apparently has seen in his trip through Germany, which he made at the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment, evidences of a renewal of consciousness. Consequently, he urges the necessity of an immediate restoration of intellectual contact between France and Germany as the only means of avoiding a universal crisis, in the threatening rise of which he sees a just cause of alarm.

Of what nature, however, will the new Germany, which Professor Lichtenberger forecasts, consist? He gives numerous hints in his report, and if he has correctly sensed the trend of events, it will be a Germany which will play a worthy part in the world's future. "Germany is convinced that a glorious mission is in store for her in the future evolution of the world," he says. It is to be hoped that he has not allowed himself to be deceived by superficial appearances. If the world becomes assured that Germany is both repentant and conscious that the course it has pursued in the past will not reach any worth while goal, Germany will find that the world is ready to take it back into its rightful relationship with the other nations. But Germany must not expect any such result unless it does its part. The Golden Rule is as much a guiding law for nations as for individuals, and it should not be forgotten that it works both ways.

AT THE delightful spot known as Winona Lake, in the State of Indiana, there is being held a conference of the deepest significance. Attended by leaders of industrial, political, educational, and religious organizations, the announced purpose of the gathering is to "discuss the possibility of Christianity settling the world problems which nothing else has been able to settle definitely." The agenda opens the way for enlightening discussion along the course outlined. Among the topics to be presented are "The Moral Accountability of Nations"; "Religion and National Life"; "Christian Internationalism", and, "America's Place in the World Crisis". The speakers are three United States senators, four governors of different states, and numerous college presidents, churchmen, and industrial and business leaders.

The opportunity presented should insure a courageous and enlightening presentation of the views of those called upon to speak. Surely the need of the hour is great. Of this there is no doubt. But is it true, as announced in the call sent out stating the objects and purposes of the conference, that "the governments of the world have tried everything but Christianity in their efforts to solve their most important and trying problems, and have failed"? No civilized people would admit, or much less boast, that the progress made in government and the advancement of the welfare of the world as a whole, were not the direct results of the application of whatever understanding they have gained of the teachings of the Nazarene prophet. That perplexing problems remain unsolved, that human greed and selfish ambition continue to postpone the day when the rule of peace and brotherly love shall be supreme, is not because of a refusal to commit humanity's cause to divine guidance, but because mankind has refused to exemplify in practice the theory which is tacitly approved and adopted.

Dogma and creed have too commonly taken the place of a practical application of revealed truth. "Thou shalt not" has been too generally accepted as a rule to be enforced by brother against brother, or neighbor

against neighbor, rather than as a guide to individual action. Christianity will settle the world's problems when, through the illuminating light which is shed from such conferences as the one now being held, or otherwise, men learn to make those problems their own. Not by decree or pronouncement can men be made to love their neighbor as themselves. The recourse is not to the theory of Christianity in government as "a last resort." It is, rather, to that understanding which will bring to the masses, through the individuals composing the masses, a realization of the duties of true brotherhood. And this recourse is the first.

Too often, indeed, does distance lend enchantment to the view. The ambitious searcher for the beautiful in nature, told of the charm of some far distant spot, hies himself thither, overlooking, as he journeys in expectant haste, the pearls almost beneath his feet. Fortunate is he if his range is limited, and he is compelled by circumstances to take note of the things which are within his reach. There are beauty spots almost everywhere. Sometimes we do not appreciate them because they lie almost within our vision. Someone has told of the person who complained because his view of the forest was cut off by the trees.

From tidewater along the Massachusetts coast, it is but a step, a few hours by automobile, to the woods and bluffs, and valleys, separated by clear spring brooks, which lie in the lee of the somewhat stern but unobtruding Berkshire Hills. To the uninitiated sojourner, expecting little and realizing much, it is a land of enchantment. If riding, one should proceed slowly; if walking, he should seek out the paths and trails which skirt the hillsides and thread the valleys away from the beaten track. To the discerning or imaginative eye, there are many things to be seen in that unassuming and unpretentious home of the woodspeople and all their numberless fabled animal companions. The almost obliterated "blaze" upon a tree may well be supposed to mark a once well-defined trail worn deep by silent moccasined feet. A cairn, scattered and disarranged by careless hands or by the shifting snows of many winters, perhaps marks the familiar and convenient cache of migrating Indian tribes. The sojourner listens to the song of a woods bird and wonders if the lay it sings is one once familiar to the ears of the original denizens of the hills. By what wonderful process, whether tradition, heritage, or unwritten curriculum, have the motif and technique of the song been handed down?

Halting on the crest of a hill, one sees, perhaps, a column of smoke rising lazily from what seems to be a fixed point far up a distant valley. In fancy it is the smoke from some unseen wigwam of another day, or possibly a carefully disguised signal craftily wafted to a waiting tribal messenger on a hill farther on and beyond the vision of the visitor. Thus, before the days of the mail carrier, the telegraph and the radio, did the dwellers in that country send messages of warning or of cheer.

But disillusionment comes all too soon. A whistle, which might well have been a long-drawn whoop of victory or of defiance, proves to be the announcement by a puffing locomotive that it has made the grade on its bands of steel laid along a trail used for a thousand years by travelers from east to west and west to east again. The lazy smoke column, wafted now to the hillside, smells suspiciously like that from soft coal. One sees the asphalted roadway, the farmhouse a little farther on, and then he remembers. Past and present meet upon that not unromantic spot. Only the future remains undefined.

Editorial Notes

MR. AMERY, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a bold statement in the opening ceremony at the Britain Overseas Exhibition in London, when he declared that the British Empire was the most wonderful and hopeful political organization in the whole world. It showed a perfectly natural patriotism, however, and a vision of the federation of nations which is needed in all parts of the globe. There may be some who will take exception to his thought, but in essence he was justified in his stand, and surely no one will cavil at his further statement that the British Empire can enlist the memories and traditions of a storied past in the furtherance of a sense of patriotism that recognizes its obligations, not only to people of its own race scattered far over the world, but to people of every race and creed.

SOMEWHAT unusual are the subjects of study which the research expedition, preparing to start shortly from Sweden for Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador, is intending to pursue. One of them is what is termed "mirmecofilia," or the attraction which certain plants exercise over various insects, the question of the long-sightedness of the insects, which enables them to distinguish these plants at great distances, being also scheduled for investigation. Another is the mimicry theory, namely, that certain animals assume by the continued action of natural selection the likeness of others in self-defense. It is expected that the expedition, which is financed by certain university funds supplemented by private donations, will be away two years.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for the victory won the other day by the forces of prohibition in the deliberations of the American Medical Association, during its annual session in San Francisco. Of course, it is to be deplored that conditions in the United States should have made it necessary for the convention to recommend that all state and county medical associations weed out those physicians who prescribe liquor for other than medicinal purposes. Still, the fact that the bootleg doctor was recognized as an unhealthy influence in the profession is decidedly a step in the right direction.

Thackeray's London

By HENRY STACE

IN THE central parts of London today the shabby old brick houses of three and four stories, most of them between 100 and 200 years old, are disappearing fast, sometimes in two and threes, sometimes in whole rows. They are too small and inconvenient for modern needs; the roofs are often beyond repair, and few of them have any claim to preservation. But, small and dingy though they are by comparison with the great stone-faced, steel-banded blocks which are replacing them, collectively they are full of interest.

What is thus disappearing before our eyes is what remains of the material fabric of the London of Thackeray's novels: the London of Vanity Fair, the Newcomes, Pendennis and Philip, as shown in "The London of Thackeray," by E. Beresford Chancellor (London: Grant Richards). The spirit of those times is passed long ago, and now its outward expression in bricks and mortar is vanishing. Soon we shall have nothing left to remind us of that homelier, smaller, and more leisurely London but the old names, marking reconstructed streets and squares, of which the modern aspect would be as puzzling to the Osbornes, the Pendennis, and the Newcomes as the vehicles which have replaced the old hackney and stage coaches.

If we mark out on a modern map the London of Vanity Fair, we shall find that it runs, in the main, like a narrow river through the heart of the London of today, from east to west. It begins in the east, at St. Paul's Churchyard, where once Becky Sharp bought a fine black silk dress for the long-suffering Miss Briggs, out of the proceeds of Lord Steyne's cheque, which she had just cashed in Lombard Street. It runs west by way of Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, past the Temple, along the Strand to Charing Cross. Here it begins to broaden out a little. One branch runs along Pall Mall, and the main line by Piccadilly, out to what were, in the days of the Rawdon Crawleys, the detached suburbs of Kensington, Brompton, and Fulham. On the north there is one long tributary, which runs down Baker Street and Park Lane, where Rawdon's aunt, the sentimental Miss Crawley, lived; and another shorter one, which follows the courses of Bond Street. And there are, besides, the various squares: Russell Square, where the Osbornes and Sedleys lived; "Gaunt Square" and "Great Gaunt Street," and Berkeley Square.

The other novels do not take us much outside this zone, which on the map of today, looks a small enough part of London. But the truth is that Thackeray painted a broader and more panoramic view of London than, perhaps, any other writer has done, and used almost the whole of it, as it existed in Becky Sharp's time, for his background. But there are huge areas which the modern map shows covered with bricks and mortar, where there were green fields then, dotted with villages of which the names survive in the rather dreary wastes of the outer London of today.

If we wander along the line westward from St. Paul's, and try to reconstruct the appearance of the town as Thackeray's characters knew it, we shall find that, in spite of all the changes, we can pick out an old building here and there which gives us the necessary suggestion. Coonel Newcome was once, at least, on Ludgate Hill, but this, with Fleet Street, the Temple, and the Strand, is properly the Pendennis territory, most of it sadly altered. Ludgate Hill was one of the boundaries of the "Rules of the Fleet"—the extramural territory of the infamous Fleet Prison, in which debtors who could not surely be allowed to dwell in a little more comfort and freedom than in the prison itself. All this part has changed. The prison stood on the east side of what is now Farringdon Street, and was still standing within the lifetime, if not the memory, of old people. All that is left of it now is a couple of its dreary rooms, which have been re-erected in the basement of the London Museum, at Stafford House, and through which the curious can stroll and spell out the names of hundreds of forgotten debtors carved on the old wooden walls.

The Temple, much loved by Thackeray, where he lived himself in more than one set of chambers, and where Pendennis had rooms on a third floor in Lamb Court—which Morgan, his uncle's servant, reported to be "rayther a shabby place," approached by a "nasty and black staircase as ever I see"—has hardly changed at all, except for the addition of one or two buildings. But Pen and Warrington would be sadly puzzled in Fleet Street and the Strand, though there are still to be seen scraps of the facades which they knew. Somerset House was new then, and bore, no doubt, the same relation to its neighbors as the great Bush Building does now. There is just here a perfect specimen of the architecture of the old Strand, in the shop next door to Somerset House, on the east side. At the moment of writing it has been newly decorated, happily with a due regard to its character. Even the shop windows, on the ground floor, are in an older fashion than that of today, and in a good idea of what the Strand looked like before its pleasant facades had given way to the shoddiness which has made the Strand of the past thirty years one of the most squalid of our well-known streets.

To the westward, in Pall Mall and Piccadilly, the changes have been even greater, and the character of the streets has altered entirely. To find the true Thackeray atmosphere we must travel north. Park Lane, filled with the houses of the rich, which are always being altered and improved, is entirely modern in appearance; but Baker Street, especially in its upper part, and some of the adjacent side streets, are very much what they were when Thackeray dined in No. 14, the house once occupied by Pitt, and amused himself by peopling the room with "the ghosts of the mighty dead." Thackeray calls the house "a decayed mansion," and thought Baker Street especially gloomy, but today it seems bright enough.

There is here, in the plain old houses and the modern shop fronts which decorate their ground floors, the same contrast of periods which we find all over London and scarcely notice, as a rule. But now and again chance lends a touch of the dramatic to the contrasts. I remember such an occasion in this very spot a year ago, while the roadway was under repair. Under the windows of No. 14, through which, it was easy to fancy, the people of the past were peering—Pitt and his cronies, and the great Lady Hester, with, perhaps, the broad, good-humored face of Thackeray himself looking over their shoulders—a concrete-mixing and distributing machine of the latest type was at work, while in the mouth of the nearest side turning lay half a dozen great flanged, stone water pipes, each length patiently and laboriously carved, in the days of the Roman occupation of Britain, from a single block. They had been lying all through the centuries, just below the surface, and were now waiting to be broken up and returned, after their brief reappearance, almost to the same spot; but this time not to form a conduit, but as part of the material of the concrete bed on which the weight of a motor bus is borne.